

JULY 6, 1911 JUL 10 1911

NO TITLE-PAGE & INDEX ISSUES

PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



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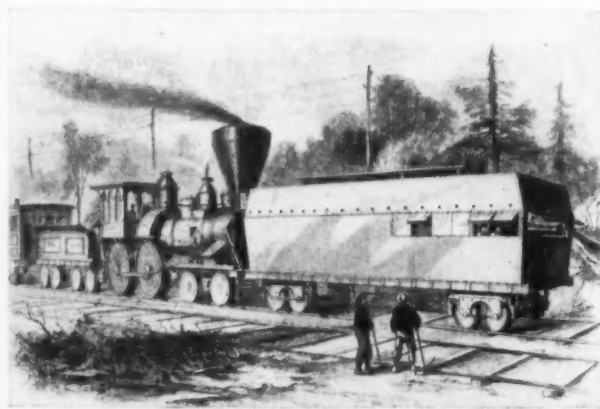
Ten Cents a Copy

## Editor's Desk

AP<sub>2</sub>  
L52

The officers of the First National Bank of Stevens Point, Wis., have been very much impressed with Mr. Frank Fayant's recent articles in Leslie's on "How Financial Fakery Get Your Money." So convinced were they of the helpfulness of Mr. Fayant's disclosures and warning, that they reserved large advertising space in their local newspapers to recommend the articles to all their depositors.

Mr. J. W. Dunegan, the cashier of this prosperous banking institution, in a letter to the editor dwells upon the marked attention given these papers in Wisconsin. He also suggests that it might be well "For every banker in the United States who advertises his business to make such business articles as Mr. Fayant's the subject of an advertisement so as to more strikingly call attention to them." We pass this suggestion along for the real possibilities there are in it. We also wish to emphasize the practical constructiveness which is made the keynote of all special articles in Leslie's.





Railroad Battery on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railway.  
Reprint Leslie's Weekly, May 18th, 1864.

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\$1.25 a Line

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN, Advertising Manager

 **Leslie's**   
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street  
Brunswick Building, NEW YORK

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Ask the man who  
smokes it

# Leslie's ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

All the News in Pictures

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Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.  
European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

TO ADVERTISERS:—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1910, 20 cents; 1909, 30 cents, etc.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

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### Some of Next Week's Features



Dated July 13, 1911

**WHAT YOUR BANK DOES FOR YOU.** When you deposit your weekly savings in your home bank, have you ever wondered what became of it—how it was checked up to your account and how it was invested so that the bank can afford to pay you three or four per cent. interest for the use of your money? I. F. Ferris, the popular writer on business subjects, contributes a most entertaining article upon this subject for this issue. There is nothing dry or stereotype about his style. Every sentence reads with the movement and color of good fiction.

**HOW A WOMAN SAW A PORTUGUESE BULL FIGHT.** Mrs. C. R. Miller, one of the most picturesque magazine writers in the United States, tells of an amusing and exciting experience in Portugal. The Portuguese eliminate the cruelty of the Spanish bull fight, making a burlesque contest which can be fully enjoyed by every American.

**THE GIRL THAT GOES WRONG.** If you know of any fathers and mothers who are not giving the most careful attention and study to LESLIE'S crusade against white slavery, you will be doing them a distinct service if you will call their attention to Mr. Kauffman's articles running serially in LESLIE'S.

**SPARKS FROM THE WASHINGTON ANVIL.** Robert D. Heintz's gossip department has justly grown to be one of the most popular features of LESLIE'S. Every citizen should have some idea of what is going on at the national capital. Mr. Heintz makes this duty a pleasure through his columns.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

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All camp cooking is made far more appetizing and digestible by the use of the world-famed



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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Fish, Game, Stews, Gravies and all outing dishes are improved by its use.

A Wonderful Appetizer.

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and many other vegetables, where milk is used in the cooking, are made creamy, rich, digestible, and are delightfully flavored by the use of

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"Leaders of Quality"  
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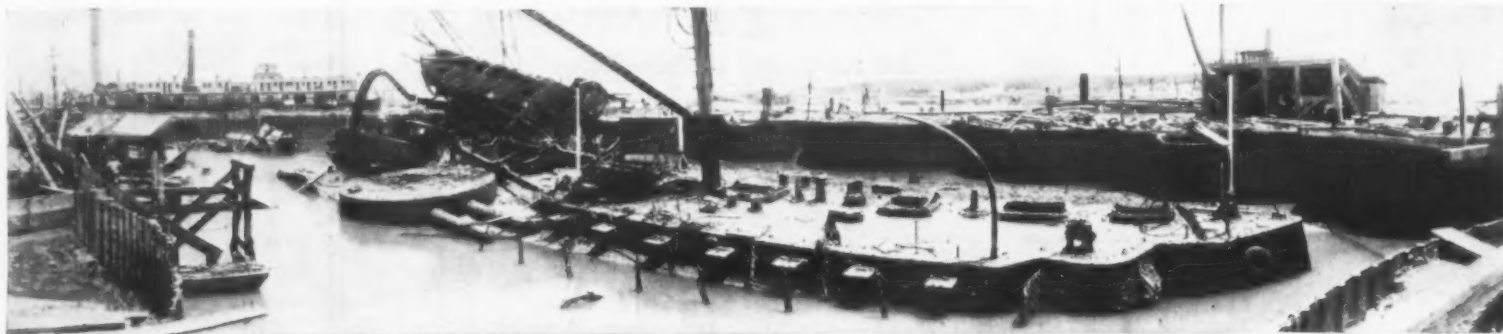
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AUTOMOBILE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C.



# The Tomb of the Martyrs of the "Maine"



NOTE THE SHAPE OF THE WRECK, SO STARTLINGLY SUGGESTIVE OF A COFFIN.

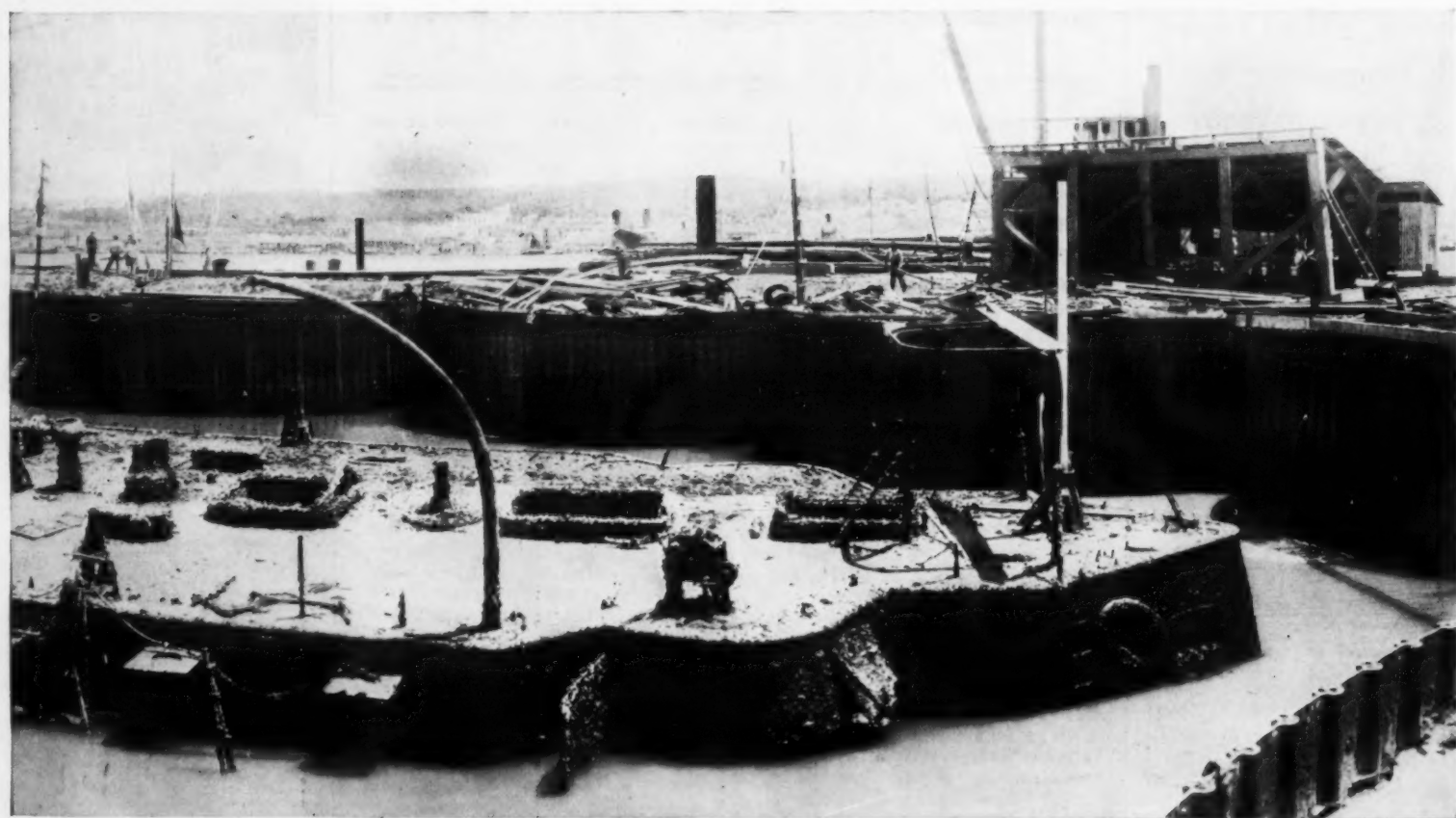


PHOTO AMERICAN PRESS

A REMARKABLE PANORAMA OF THE WRECK IN THE HARBOR OF HAVANA TAKEN WHEN THE WATER HAD BEEN LOWERED TWELVE FEET. THE COMPLETE PANORAMA IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE AT THE TOP. BELOW ARE TWO ENLARGED SECTIONS. BY CUTTING THESE TWO OUT AND PASTING THEM TOGETHER THE READER OF LESLIE'S WILL HAVE THE MOST STRIKING PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS HISTORIC NAVAL TOMB YET MADE.





# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

"In God We Trust."

CXIII.

Thursday, July 6, 1911

No. 2913



PRESIDENT TAFT AT THE 210TH COMMENCEMENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY.  
From left to right: former President of Yale, Timothy Dwight; President Taft; President of Yale, Arthur T. Hadley.  
The commencement exercises were held June 21.

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## EDITORIAL

### In the Light of Reason.

**B**USINESS men of this country are beginning to waken, at last, to the perils of the Sherman anti-trust law. The demand for the enforcement of the law has been stronger in the Southern States than elsewhere, but it was a Southern gentleman, Judge Henry C. Hammond, of Augusta, Ga., who recently declared that the leading minds of the country are demanding that the Sherman act be thrown in the junk heap. He added that "no amendment could breathe new or healthful life into it. This is the hour for the American statesman, backed up by the American people, to do something worth while."

The business men of this country who have read the testimony given at Washington regarding the organization of the Steel Corporation, miscalled "the steel trust," must agree with the Atlanta judge. President Gary, of the Steel Corporation, frankly acknowledged that his great corporation was permitted by President Roosevelt to absorb its leading Southern rival, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, to stay the panic of 1907. This was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, yet Mr. Gary properly characterized the action of President Roosevelt as one of "real constructive statesmanship." Every sensible man, whether he knows anything about business or not, will agree with this conclusion.

If President Roosevelt had not listened to the advice he received from Senator Root and permitted the tottering Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to find lodgment in the hands of its strongest rival, no one can tell how far the panic of 1907 might have gone. It was a time for constructive and not destructive action. President Roosevelt realized this, as did the great financiers who were doing all they could to relieve a situation of grave financial peril not only in New York, but in all the

other great cities of the land. Even now, as Mr. Gary testifies, this great Steel Corporation controls but half the trade of the country and competition is steadily growing. This is the story told by every great corporation, including the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company and the Standard Oil Company. None of these has ever before had such active and vigorous competition as they are meeting to-day.

"Constructive legislation is what is needed in this country if we are to retain our position in the ranks with competing nations of the world." Thus said Judge Gary, in closing his testimony before the investigating committee at Washington; but will Congress heed this injunction? Will it listen to the appeal of the Supreme Court of the United States and legislate "in the light of reason"? We fear not. It is far more likely to listen to the clamor of the demagogues and the muck-rakers and repeat the folly of the past, when it passed an anti-trust law that has stood on the statute-books for a quarter of a century as a menace to prosperity. For let us not forget that the moment an effort was made to rigidly enforce the Sherman law, prosperity began its retreat.

The right of labor to organize and maintain its wages is conceded, but under the Sherman anti-trust law, vigorously enforced, labor has no more right to regulate wages than the corporations have to regulate prices. Judge Gary sounded a high note when he said that the iron and steel manufacturers of the country felt they had a right, despite the Sherman anti-trust law, to meet and have an understanding one with another that they would not enter into destructive competition, and that it was better to maintain living prices and living wages than to fight each other to the death. These are his words to Congress, to which we call the especial attention not only of the business men, but of the workingmen of this country. It is high

time that they should be noted. Their significance is vital. Once more we invoke the light of reason. Judge Gary said:

If you want to take the responsibility on behalf of the government of saying destruction would be better than for the steel interests to confer with each other, and for the maintenance of ruinous policies whereby the strongest would survive, the weakest go down and business generally be demoralized, we will not oppose your action, but we believe that we have done the best thing we could do under the law through the maintenance of friendly relations.

### The Blue and the Gray Meet Again.

**T**HE SECOND gathering of the Blue and the Gray will occur on the battlefield of Bull Run on its fiftieth anniversary, July 21st. It will be a love feast, and several thousands of the men who wore the gray and those who wore the blue are expected to be there. It is to be presumed that both sides will enter into the spirit of the day with enthusiasm. The few surviving officers of high rank in that battle, Unionist and Confederate, are to participate in the celebration, according to the plans. President Taft is to make an address there.

Bull Run was a Union defeat, but neither defeat nor victory will be celebrated there this year. It will be a great peace observance, to which the belligerents of half a century ago will come as brothers. The dominant note at the observances will be that of reconciliation, fraternity, genuine Americanism. It was the greatest Civil War in history, but, unlike other civil conflicts, it has left no scars. In the West Point and Annapolis academies for the past forty years have been sons and grandsons of the wearers of the gray as well as of the blue. In the ranks of the army and the navy of to-day, and of every other year since 1865, South as well as North has been represented.





DISASTROUS WRECK AT INDIANOLA, NEB., IN WHICH EIGHTEEN LIVES WERE LOST.

As a result of this recent accident, which did \$250,000 damage, President Miller of the Burlington Railroad sent out a request to every employee of his great system to perform some act of economy which he would not otherwise do.

Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, Butler and other Confederate officers fought in the national armies in the war of 1898 against Spain. No locality surpasses the South of the past third of a century in devotion to the Union.

The Southern States comprise the most progressive and prosperous portion of the country today. Notably rich in natural resources as most of the States below the Potomac and the Ohio always were, these are being developed in recent years to a degree undreamed of in the old days. Texas produces as much cotton now as the entire South did just previous to 1861. In coal, iron and other minerals West Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and other States of Dixie stand high. The South's mills now consume almost as much cotton as do those of the North. It is a great privilege to be alive in these days, so as to see how thoroughly knit are all the sections of the country in a national whole. Politics, too, has lost its old-time rancor. Republican Presidents meet as cordial receptions in the South as they do in the North and West. Confederates are in each branch of Congress. One of them, appointed by a Republican President, is chief justice of the Supreme Court. The Bull Run fraternization will call attention anew to the fact that the United States is really and truly an "indestructible union of indestructible States."

#### For Workingmen to Think About.

LABOR imagines it has no interest in what the Interstate Commerce Commission does. Let us see. Before the question of advanced freight rates had come before the commission, but when shippers and muck-rakers were denouncing the proposed action of the carriers, several organizations of railroad employees, who had already received increase of wages and who recognized how intimately their prosperity was bound up with the prosperity of the railroads, entered their protest against the unjustifiable hue and cry raised against their employers. But do the 1,650,000 railroad employees realize that the adverse ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission affects them quite as fully as it affects the management of the railroads, and that this decision of a semi-judicial body is far more to be feared than any irresponsible popular outcry?

Says the New York *Financial Chronicle*, in reviewing the Interstate Commerce Commission decision: "If the rule laid down by the commission is to govern hereafter, the 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons in the employ of the railroads will be placed in much the same position as post-office employees, who can get higher pay only, in the same grade of service, once in a very long while, by a special dispensation of Congress." The commission has said in effect that wages shall remain as they are. As soon, indeed, as the decision had been rendered, it was recognized that in the ability henceforth to resist any demand for increased wages, the railroads had one compensation at least. Commissioner Prouty, in his opinion, states that railroad labor is probably better paid now on the average than other kinds of labor and that the commission will not sanction any movement to increase these wages, "unless there should be a general advance in all prices." Suppose the management of

a railroad, in order to secure a greater degree of safety for its passengers, should not only be willing but should even wish to pay certain classes of its employees wages above the average in other kinds of labor. Who would decide the case—the railroad management or this autocratic commission of seven men?

"It seems likely," says the *Chronicle*, "should the matter ever be carried into the courts, a speedy end would be put to any such pretensions." But it has not yet been carried into the courts, and, as matters now stand, the question of wages for 1,650,000 railroad employees, involving in their support at least five times their number, rests not with the corporations for whom they work, but with a commission of seven men appointed by the government. Is this satisfactory to the workingman?

#### It Is All Taft.

AS MATTERS now stand, the renomination of President Taft by the Republican national convention a year from now is assured. The insurgent opposition, which never amounted to much, has melted away. Taft spiked their guns by his strong and outspoken advocacy of Canadian reciprocity.

No one need be worried because of Colonel Roosevelt's haste to deny that he had pledged himself to Taft at their recent Baltimore meeting. Nobody doubts that the ex-President will be for a second term for the man for whose first term he was largely responsible. Colonel Roosevelt has frequently said that he likes to speak for himself in his own way and in his own time. When the time comes, we have no doubt as to what he will say.

President Taft will be renominated. He is stronger to-day than he was at the time of his election. Whether he will be stronger on election day in 1912 than he was in 1908 remains to be seen. We believe he will be. We must admit that the Democratic party, from the present outlook, will also be stronger than it has been since the election of the last Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, in 1892. It will not throw away its chance again, as it did three times in succession, with Bryan. Neither the Nebraska populist nor any of his feeble imitators of the Woodrow Wilson class will be named by the Democracy next year.

Keep an eye on Champ Clark!

#### The Plain Truth.

WE WERE in error in stating that the edition of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for June 8th, numbering 341,200, was the record edition. Our eye lights on an announcement in the issue of *LESLIE'S* for May 19th, 1860, which states that the number of sold copies of that number was 347,000. Those were the stirring times of war. These are the quiet times of peace.

THE American public likes to be fooled and some of the European health resorts take advantage of that fact. Our own health resorts are just as good as those abroad, the main difference being that in Europe; by putting them under

stricter regulations, they have built up greater reputations. In all so-called "cures," the baths and mineral waters play a part; but the simple diet insisted upon, the regular habits, the change and the subtle influence of suggestion fill quite as large a place. In *American Medicine*, the editorial suggestion is made that many of the world-famed physicians practicing at baths in Europe are veritable "quacks." Certainly some of the methods employed by these physicians are quite like those of advertising charlatans in America. Saratoga and many other American springs are just as beneficial as foreign springs and could be proven so if put under proper regulations. But it is fashionable to go abroad and it will be hard for science or common sense to stop the flow of American gold to the other side.

THE United States never made a better bargain than when it secured Alaska. How would she like now to lose this vast and rich territory? "Before the snow flies again," says B. B. Vanderlip, a mining engineer who has important interests through Alaska, "Alaska either will have gone over to Canadian rule or will have hoisted the flag of a new republic." The article by Charles T. Conover, on "The Nation's Crime to Alaska," in *LESLIE'S* issue of June 22d, makes no such radical prediction, but abundant facts are cited to prove the justice of the article's title. With an unlimited amount of the finest coal on the continent and needing coal as a "desert needs water," Alaska, by our fatuous conservation policy, is compelled to send beyond her borders to get fuel. Railroad construction, smelter works and all other enterprises are practically at a standstill. If Alaska were only permitted to use its own fuel, \$50,000,000 would at once be released for the development of its vast resources. The men who have lost their personal fortunes and who have been balked by the government in all their efforts to build up the country are our own American citizens.

IN UTTER disregard of the treaty obligations of 1832, Russia has for many years studiously discriminated against American Jews entering Russia. At this critical moment, when the old treaty seems in danger of repeal, Russia represents that she will admit American Jews traveling abroad on business. In a strong letter to Representative Harrison, of New York, the Hon. Lewis Marshall, of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, of New York, questions the sincerity of Russia even in this limited promise. Though her present intention is better than her conduct in the past, it does not meet our just demands in the case nor our rights under the treaty of 1832. We insist that neither Russia nor any other Power shall so discriminate among our citizens as to create a favored or non-favored class. Every American citizen, whether Jew or non-Jew, black or white, by virtue of citizenship in this country, must have equal rights in Russia as in every other land. Russia persecuting her Jewish citizens is a subject for protest on the part of all nations, but Russia discriminating against American citizens because they happen to be Jews presents a situation we ought not to tolerate if we are to maintain our self-respect.



# London during Coronation Days

Some of the More Interesting Scenes and Incidents of the Festivities Accompanying the Crowning Ceremony



CANADA'S EXHIBIT AT THE WHITE CITY.

Canada has been prominent in all the coronation week observances, the imperial authorities being anxious to show honor to the great Dominion.



THE MILITARY DISPLAY AT BLENHEIM PALACE.

Colonel the Duke of Marlborough (with raised sword) giving instructions to Major Watkins at the ceremonial parade.

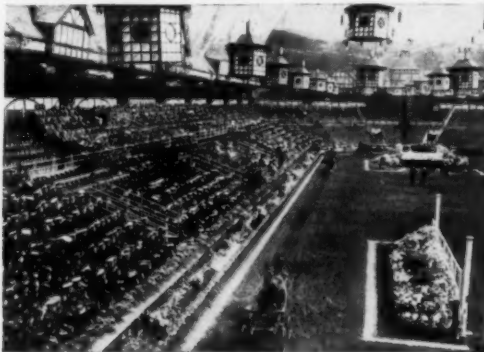


THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

Showing his Majesty riding to the parade ground escorted by the boys and girls of the neighborhood.



Showing a King taking off his hat to an American; Manuel of Portugal presenting a ribbon to W. H. Moore of New York.



Indian and Colonial troops watching the show at Olympia. The scheme of decoration alone cost \$50,000.



A. G. Vanderbilt's coach that was the winner in the coaching class at the Richmond exhibition.



THE ENORMOUS CULLINAN DIAMOND.

In the scepter, used at the coronation, and here reproduced actual size, probably the most remarkable photograph of a diamond ever made. The diamond weighs 516½ carats.

## THREE SCENES DURING THE TWO BIG HORSE SHOWS OF CORONATION MONTH.



# The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—The profound impression made by Mr. Kauffman's startling disclosures of white slavery is attested by the hundreds of letters which have recently poured into the editorial offices of Leslie's. Among others we have received letters of unqualified commendation from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., foreman of the Rockefeller Grand Jury which investigated white slavery conditions in New York City; Kate Waller Barrett, President of the Florence Crittendon Mission; Dr. James Petersen, Secretary of the American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis; Miss Dora Avon, of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home, Cincinnati, O.

Leslie's notable crusade against the perils of the social evil is gradually and surely beginning to show the energy, sincerity and conviction back of it. The work is being taken up on every hand by those who have the future welfare of the nation at heart. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, has called the attention of the nation to white slave conditions in a way that cannot be evaded. President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, in his baccalaureate sermon paused to emphasize the perils of white slavery. He said: "A recent reliable report shows that the cost of the social evil is five thousand women's lives a year in a single city. That fact calls on every man who has a particle of honor or chivalry to refuse to be a partner in such wholesale human murder. Multiply the numbers in that single city by all the cities in the country, and you will see that more persons are made miserable in life and driven to dishonored death by white slavery to-day than there were by black slavery fifty years ago; that the battle against white slavery is to be the moral battle of the oncoming generation, and that every individual must determine his personal conduct by the side of this great social issue on which he wants to be counted."

It is the unalterable duty of constructive journalism to throw the searchlight of truth into those dark holes where perils to civilization lurk. It is not always the most pleasant duty of journalism, but it is one of the most vital.

We have received letters from two readers objecting to the publication of Mr. Kauffman's series. If they could read the pitiable letters which we have received from fallen women of the city streets, begging and imploring us to go on and on with Mr. Kauffman's stories so that all young women may, through a knowledge of conditions, evade their terrible fate, they would agree with Dr. DeWitt Hyde, of Bowdoin, that this battle against white slavery is the "moral issue of the oncoming generation."

Leslie's part in the crusade is to give the facts without fear or favor. It rests with you to use these facts to wipe this stain of white slavery from our civilization. This is the eighth instalment of Mr. Kauffman's series dealing with the causes, condition and cure of white slavery. The articles are all based on data verified by the author while collecting material for his astounding novel, "The House of Bondage." Each story is complete in itself.

## The Girl That Went To See

**R**ACIAL generalizations are always dangerous. Concerning the Chinaman, they are almost always misleading. The only safe thing to say of him is that he is not widely understood, that things not understood have an essential lure and that the lure of things not understood is a hazard of peril. Otherwise, Yellow and White are one.

Save for his unenlightenment, which is the fault of his governmental traditions, there is, indeed, nothing wrong with the Chinaman—as a Chinaman. When his traditions do not interfere, he is personally as polite as a French shopkeeper and economically as honest as a French peasant. This Young China is certain some day to improve; the rest she is equally certain some day materially to alter. But in the meantime the traditions remain, and though in Pekin they are as frank as Broadway or Pacific Avenue, in the yellow strips of our American cities they are woven through the crooked, cluttered streets like a web that is well-nigh invisible, but wholly tenacious. It is not good for the Occidental to become entangled therein.

Yet this last it is hard for the Occident to learn. Except the West, nothing tempts the West quite so subtly and strongly as the East or any manifestation of the East. It calls us. The shuffle of the heelless shoes, the clatter of the beaded curtains, the pungent scent of the joss sticks—they all call us. They are the Celestial Dragon, gaping eternally for the sun. We are young, we are obvious, we are hurried; how, indeed, can it be that we should long resist what is aged, mysterious, serene?

This, although she did not so concretely envisage it, was the question that, in the end, presented itself to Muriel.

Muriel was of the West, Western. She was of what San Francisco calls "an old San Francisco family." This is to say that her grandfather had been born and raised in Akron, O., and had followed the argonauts to the coast in 1850, there to arrive in time to filch his share—or somebody's share—of the Golden Fleece. As he had then straightway married the newly arrived sister of another pioneer (who came from Clyde, N. Y.), and as the pair had one son, who was a Californian by birth, the stock was clearly as San Franciscan as it was old.

In America, however, even the natural forces work more speedily than they work in alien climes, and the law of compensation does not long delay. As a rule, the generation that acquires begets a generation that disbursts. Muriel's old San Francisco family was no exception.

Of course Muriel's grandfather had really cornered a great deal of money—so much that one man must have some difficulty in getting rid of it all. Still, Muriel's "poppa" did his best. The ability to devote one's life to a single ideal was in his blood, and, by assiduously cultivating that ability, this son of a Jason accomplished wonders. He married at the age of forty, because he felt that he had by that time earned a little diversion; and as his wife proved a true helpmeet, the pair so far succeeded in reducing the weight of the family bank account that when Muriel was born both parents were thoroughly discontented with life and one was forced to earn their living by pretending to work in a bank.

### How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery"	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine"	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry"	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told"	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d

But Muriel also had her inheritance. If she was born into a household that let no day pass without regretting the better days which had passed so long before it—and without any effort to conjure those days into a new life—she was just as surely born (or so the discredited believers in heredity would assure us) into a family that was by nature inquisitive. She felt, very early, that she had to be a pioneer. Her childhood was fed on stories of the grandfather that had listened to the ancient call and had obeyed it:

Something hidden, go and find it, go and look behind the Ranges,  
Something lost behind the Ranges, lost and waiting for you.  
Go!

It was, since his money had disappeared, only the pioneer instincts of this grandparent that made her any better than the other girls in school—the girls whose fathers had come to San Francisco but a score of years ago and whose fathers' fathers were born across the Atlantic. If she were to retain her superiority, she must cease to follow: she must explore.

In brief, then, Muriel had an inquiring mind and an adventurous heart—a combination large with peril. When she studied physics, she was not content with being told the result of experiments; she was not even content with watching the underpaid instructor perform those experiments. She insisted upon performing the experiments herself.

When she was only fifteen one of her young companions told her that another friend had said that a certain Japanese beggar who frequented the warehouse district would, for "two bits," bite his hand till it bled. Muriel immediately started downtown.

"Where are you going?" asked her companion. "I'm going to see if it's true," said Muriel.

And go—and see—she did.

Matters were bad enough with Muriel's family before the big 'quake, but after it there came a long period when they were almost desperate. The shock wrecked the family house, which was not "on the hill" where the family house had once been, and the fire came so close to ruining the bank that, in the first terrible days when the sick city fought its way back to rehabilitation as an injured man fights his way back to health, Muriel's father lost his job and could no longer even play at work. The result was a domestic atmosphere so highly surcharged with storm that the daughter

passed just as much of her time as she could pass in any other atmosphere accessible.

Always she continued "to go to see." Long before she had been told that whiskey produced intoxication. In order to prove this, she had taken three drinks from the dining-room decanter and retired to bed, whereafter, the theory being thus demonstrated to her entire personal satisfaction, money would not have hired her to touch whiskey again. She could still remember the day when she had "jumped five hundred" with her "skipping rope," merely to discover whether that exertion would, as her school friends assured her, result either in exhaustion or a fainting fit. She had smoked one of her father's cheap cigars "to see what tobacco was like," and she had leaped from the second-story window in an effort to procure the sensation obtained by the blond-haired circus lady that "looped the loop."

None of these things was of itself evil. None was undertaken with the purpose of offending other people or of harming herself. None resulted in any bad habit. But all confirmed the habit of "going to see."

You will, however, remark one peculiarity: Muriel's explorations had thus far missed Chinatown; she had as yet failed to encounter the lure of the Orient, had never yet seen the arched Dragon gaping for the sun. But that is easy of explanation, and, indeed, if you know San Francisco, you will have supplied the explanation for yourself.

In the days before the big 'quake, Chinatown, in San Francisco, was "one of those things better left undiscussed." In other words, it was supposed to be a spot set aside, by mutual male consent, for that contradiction in terms, "a necessary evil." The men all knew about it specifically, the boys all pretended to know about it theoretically and the married women were all, though very vaguely, aware of its existence. Yet to one's daughter—well, one might about as well stop living on Pacific Avenue and begin talking about Pacific Street.

After the 'quake things changed. The splendid city climbed by its own effort from its own ashes and in the genuine glory of that accomplishment convinced itself that, where much was new and all was good, nothing that was old and evil had survived. San Francisco had been burned; Chinatown had been burned to cinder. The city had risen from the dead because it was vital, but, because it was diseased, the town must have perished. One could, therefore, now speak more freely of the latter, and Muriel chanced to overhear her father talking of it to her mother.

"At any rate," said the father, with that righteous calm wherewith the one just man discourses of the unjust that have perished for their sins, "if the fire has done nothing else, it has helped San Francisco by destroying Chinatown."

"And," inquired his wife, "was Chinatown really such an evil?"

"It was a plague spot—though, of course, it's impossible for you to understand just how and why. Parts of it weren't safe for a white man without a guide—not to mention a white woman."

"But I'm sure Mrs. Gambell used to go there to teach in the Sunday school."

"Oh, the Sunday school! That wasn't the real thing—that wasn't the real Chinatown. The white

(Continued on page 22.)



# Portland's Greatest Rose Festival

Parades and Exhibits Which Made the Celebration of 1911 the Most Notable in the History of the Oregon Metropolis



OREGON'S FAMOUS CITY  
Showing the wonderful snow-

OF THE ROSE CARNIVAL  
capped Mt. Hood in the distance.



LOCOMOTIVE AND  
CAR MADE EN-  
TIRELY OF  
ROSES.

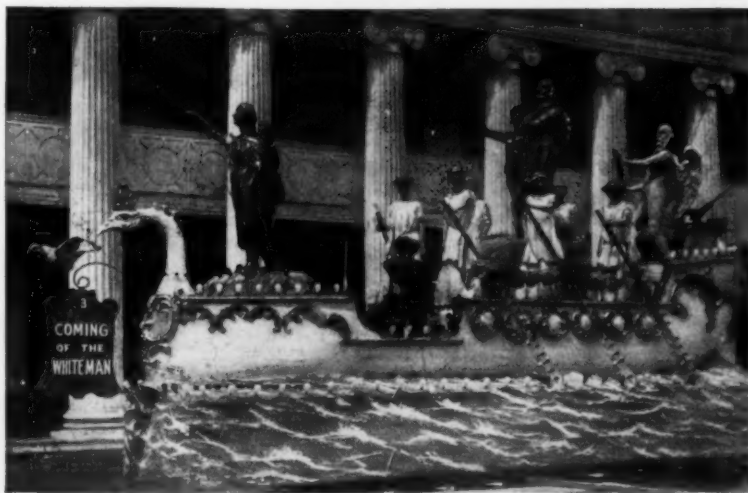
PHOTO BY BALLOU



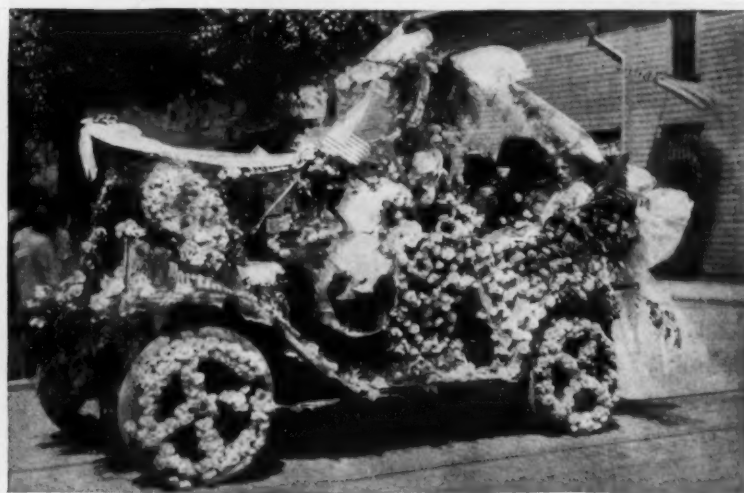
JAPANESE FLOAT WAS A STRIKING FEATURE



PARADE OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN.



ONE OF THE FLOATS IN THE NIGHT PARADE.  
There were sixteen of these floats in the parade, each representing some historical or allegorical subject.



A MARVELOUSLY DECORATED AUTO.  
The display of this year was the most elaborate in the city's history.



# The Elephant at Work and Play



THE NATIVES OF INDIA USE THE ELEPHANT AS A BEAST OF BURDEN.

In captivity these great beasts are subject to a large variety of diseases and their rate of mortality is exceedingly high. More than half of those employed in the government's service at Ceylon die after a single year of servitude. They are largely employed in the East in road making and bridge building.



WILD ELEPHANTS IN THEIR NATIVE "SWIMMIN' HOLE."

These animals are able to swim with all their body submerged with the exception of the tip of their trunk, through which they breathe.



AN ELEPHANTS' STOCKADE.

The Hindus and Singalese capture their elephants in a corral erected in the heart of the forest. The process of taming the wild animals is greatly facilitated by the co-operation of tame elephants.



CONTEST OF MAN'S INGENUITY AND ELEPHANT STRENGTH.

These huge creatures are made practically helpless when tied by the hind leg to the trunk of a tree. Kindness and severity both play a part in training the elephant.



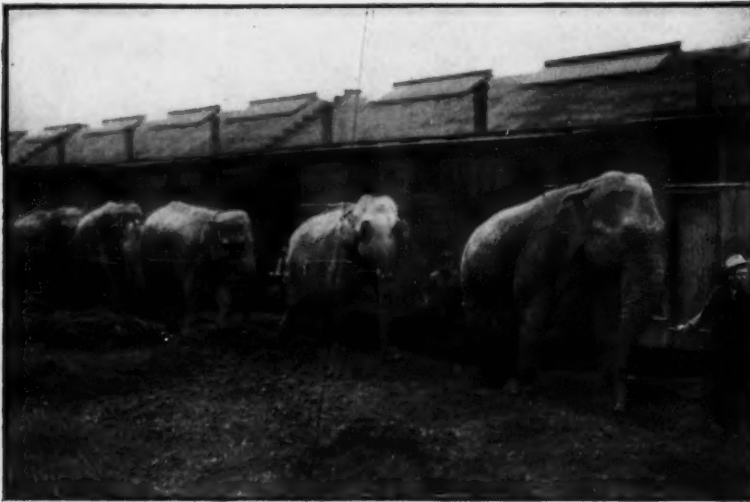
STARTING ON A TRANSATLANTIC JOURNEY.

How the circus performers are transported. The elephant once trained is easily managed and becomes very fond of its keeper. Great care is taken to keep from injuring its trunk as the elephant soon becomes unmanageable and frenzied by pain.



THE ANNUAL SPRING BATH.

When taken out of the circus winter quarters, the big beasts receive the treat of the year. The greatest care is needed to keep the elephant's hide in a good condition.



READY FOR A MARCH THROUGH THE CITY STREETS.

Through its quick intelligence the elephant soon learns to enjoy the performance and he is much disappointed when the usual applause fails to materialize at the end of his act.



# Making the Motorist Happy

How a Vanderbilt Has Constructed an Automobilists' Paradise on Long Island



WHERE THE MOTORIST MAY SPEED WITHOUT FEAR OF INTERRUPTION.

The keen delight with which the automobilist enjoys the absolute freedom of a splendidly constructed private road sweeping along for forty miles can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it.

**I**T HAS been said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a public benefactor. But what should be said of the man who provides a splendid, smooth, uninterrupted course, without fear of molestation from policemen or danger of exceeding the speed limit or doing damage to property or person, for the

route, and an admission fee of one dollar is charged for every automobile. This is the fee for a day or a trip, but monthly tickets are sold for fifteen dollars, two months for twenty-five dollars and season tickets for fifty dollars, while the charge for a motor cycle is fifty cents. The motorist from New York, on leaving the city via the Queensboro Bridge to Brooklyn, can take the road either by way of Flushing or Jamaica. The right of way for an extension of the course for three and one-tenth miles has been secured. This will be completed about the middle of October, shortening the route some five miles.



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Who with other enterprising motorists invested \$3,000,000 to construct a magnificent motor parkway through the heart of Long Island.

The success of this private motor parkway for the automobilist has been such that similar parkways in other parts of the country are already being talked about. The keen delight with which a motorist enjoys the absolute freedom of a splendidly constructed private road, sweeping along for

forty miles, can only be appreciated by those who have experienced it. The fact that the new parkway is attracting so many visitors, although not yet entirely finished, proves that it is a successful enterprise. To signalize its success, Mr. Vanderbilt entertained a party of friends at the Little Trianon recently, after giving them an opportunity to realize the comfort and delight of a speedy journey over the parkway's smooth course. The party included Henry Sanderson, president of the Automobile Club of America; William C. Reick, Herman Ridder, H. B. Anderson, William C. Muschenheim and others who are interested in the development of the automobile and in the improvement of good

roads generally.

The observation of one of these gentlemen after having made the trip expressed concisely the opinion of all. He said, "Mr. Vanderbilt is a true sport." This is in no sense a reflection on Mr. Vanderbilt as a business man. He is active in the management of the great railroad with which he is connected, but he is also active, as every one knows, in the automobile world and finds his relaxation in driving a racer that rivals in speed the fastest locomotive.

This new parkway ought to afford a superb opportunity for automobile racers under safeguards that would prevent such casualties as have occurred altogether too frequently in the past. The fact that the entire route is carefully fenced in and also protected from intrusion by those who are not motorists indicates the safety with which a great automobile race might be run on a parkway thus constructed. It is possible that this might be in the minds of the projectors of the motor speedway.



PAYING TOLL AT BETH PAGE LODGE.

The speedway has been established as a business proposition. The parkway is entered through one of numerous lodges along the route. An admission fee of one dollar is charged for every automobile; monthly tickets are sold for fifteen dollars; two months for twenty-five dollars and season tickets for fifty dollars.

automobilist who likes to have things his own way?

For the first time since the introduction of the automobile, a speedway or motor parkway of magnitude has been successfully established. It runs through the heart of Long Island. It begins fourteen miles from the Queensboro Bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, and cuts a clean swath through farm and forest to Lake Ronkonkoma, a distance of forty miles. The entire course is over a private right of way, one hundred feet wide. No policeman or constable can interfere with the speeder. Grade crossings have been eliminated. For twenty-three miles forty-six steel bridges span the highways, railroads and trolley lines.

The construction of this magnificent work, which has been watched with profound interest by automobilists all over the country, was started in 1907. From that time until the present writing, one section after another has been opened to the public, until at last a clean run of forty miles is provided from the entrance to the parkway at Great Neck to the Petit Trianon—a delightful inn on the shores of Lake Ronkonkoma.

The remarkable project of building a Long Island Motor Parkway which would give the motorist an opportunity to indulge in any speed that might suit him, without fear of interruption or accident, originated with W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of the New York Central Railroad. Three million dollars have been spent on the project. It has been established as a business proposition, for the parkway can only be entered through one of the numerous pretty little lodges along the



NO POLICEMAN CAN INTERFERE WITH THE SPEEDER.

Grade crossings have been eliminated. For twenty-three miles forty-six steel bridges span the highways, railroad and trolley lines.



THE DELIGHTFUL RESORT ON LAKE RONKONKOMA.

It is a clean run of forty miles from the entrance to the parkway at Great Neck to the Petit Trianon shown in this picture. Here the motorist may have luncheon or dinner at the end of his journey through the parkway.

PHOTO BY THE PICTORIAL NEWS CO.



# Sparks from the Washington Anvil

The Insurgents Must Fish or Cut Bait: Mr. Loeb May Manage the Next National Campaign; Soup Houses and the Reduction in the Wool Tariff

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent Leslie's Weekly

WASHINGTON, June 24th, 1911.

**O**F IMPORT in Republican national politics is the cave-in of the Senate insurgents with regard to the nomination of President Taft for a second term. By forcing the reciprocity issue Mr. Taft burnt the bridges behind the self-appointed insurgent leaders. They are now hopelessly divided. On May 1st last, according to a carefully laid plan, Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, was to have announced to the country that the insurgent Senators would support La Follette for the presidency. The announcement was prevented by five of them refusing to stand for the Wisconsin man—Works of California, Borah of Idaho, Brown of Nebraska, Cummins of Iowa (himself pointed to as a receptive presidential candidate) and Bristow of Kansas. Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, stood by the President, and now it looks like smooth sailing for Mr. Taft in the national convention.

**TAFT FOR 1912.** According to his most intimate friends and closest advisers, William H. Taft describes his attitude toward the second term in this language: "If, as many people believe, my party is in for defeat in the next national election, it is my duty to share that defeat. If, on the other hand, the sentiment of the country is found to favor the Republicans, I am entitled to my part of the victory." It reveals the philosophy of the lawyer and, what we are coming to know Mr. Taft as, the tenacious fighter. It is so well recognized by all concerned that any Republican running next time will have a terrific battle that there is now a growing disposition to leave the field open to Mr. Taft. Consequently the President, by accepting a renomination, faces the possibility of defeat.

**OPPOSITION TO TAFT OVERCOME.** Mr. Taft had in his possession some time ago facts which indicated that several States expected to send to the next Republican national convention delegates instructed against him and for Senator La Follette, Senator Cummins or Theodore Roosevelt. They were Washington, Oregon, California, South Dakota, Idaho, Wisconsin, some from Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska. But now Wisconsin seems to be one of the very few States in doubt. Texas, consequential because of the number of its delegates, is a trifle uncertain, but every hope has been expressed that it will line up for Taft. Opposition to the President in the so-called insurgent States appears to have been turned into a decisive victory.

**COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.** There comes, on the authority of Colonel Roosevelt's closest friends, the statement that Mr. Taft has been promised support for a second term. There is a persistent rumor that Colonel Roosevelt looks upon Senator La Follette's ambitions with favor and might stump the country for him if the latter, without T. R.'s efforts, secured the plum. This has not been confirmed. Colonel Roosevelt has said that he is not pledged to any candidate, but he has never declared or shown unfriendliness to Mr. Taft.

**LA FOLLETTE'S FINAL STAND.** Senator La Follette has not announced his plans. Information has reached the White House that, if the Democrats nominate Governor Harmon, of Ohio, Mr. La Follette will seek to run as an independent, in the hope of getting the radical vote of the Republican and Democratic parties. This will take a lot of money. Where will La Follette get it? On the other hand, should the Democrats name Champ Clark, Governor Wilson or Mr. Bryan, the independent idea may be abandoned. No man can tell what the La Follette-Bourne wing of the insurgents may attempt at the convention. It has even been predicted that there will be a third convention, as yet unarranged, a meeting of so-called progressives and independents. As it now looks, it would be impossible for La Follette even to command the strength of the few States whose friendship to Taft is in doubt.

**PLENTY OF WORK FOR MR. HILLES.** So far, the work which has been done for the renomination of Mr. Taft has been in the hands of Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President. Frank H. Hitchcock, the Postmaster-General, has been kept busy this summer with work of his department. He is occupied with the efforts to keep down the

deficit and to see why it cannot be reduced to the basis of a large, up-to-date mercantile establishment. Moreover, with so much work to be accomplished along these lines, it is said Mr. Hitchcock has expressed his unwillingness to manage another campaign. Mr. Hilles is not well known to the public, but thus far his tact, ability and good judgment have proved most satisfactory to the President and those who have had dealings with him at the White House. He appears to have all the makings of a fine political manager.

**COLLECTOR LOEB FOR NATIONAL CHAIRMAN?** In the face of persistent reports that Mr.

Hitchcock will not again assume the Steam Roller Man's seat, William Loeb, Jr., who was President Roosevelt's right-hand man and secretary, is repeatedly pointed to as the leader to direct the affairs of the National Committee. Mr. Hilles has also been mentioned in this connection, but the President, according to best reports, would not be able to spare him. Mr. Taft does not want to change secretaries again. In fact, those conversant with his desires say that he stipulated that Mr. Hilles should not leave him, no matter how urgent the call. Collector Loeb, by his efficient work at the port of New York, has kept the high standard he maintained in Washington. His friends predict a Cabinet position for him sooner or later. In the minds of those familiar with his astute political qualities, he would be the logical man to head the National Committee.

**SENATOR STONE REBUKES THE FAITHLESS.** Particularly apropos of the premature blow-up

of the La Follette presidential boom is the admonition Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, a Democrat, administers to the insurgents in the Senate. He accuses them of the same faithlessness toward the Democrats as to their conservative Republican colleagues and of attempting to inoculate the Democratic side with factionalism. If Senator La Follette and his immediate associates are sincere in their cries for reform in economic conditions, Senator Stone renews the invitation for them to join the Democratic party. Instead of doing that, he points out, these twelve or thirteen Senators banded together in a little alliance of so-called progressive Republicanism stand aloof and content themselves with hurling philippics and jeremiads in the face of the majority of their own party.

**FISH OR CUT BAIT.** The insurgents, Senator Stone maintains, shout from the floor of the Senate voluble, vigorous and vehement denunciations of the high protection tariff laws; but when it comes to doing real, practical things, they not only turn their backs on the high protectionists of their party, but refuse to affiliate or co-operate with Democrats in the work of amending the tariff laws and bringing about the reforms they clamor for. They simply stand off by themselves and talk. Senator Stone urges them "to fish or cut bait." He confesses to a feeling of weariness at their practice of denouncing everything and everybody, but when it comes to accomplishing realities throw their opportunities away.

**THE MANUFACTURER AND THE TARIFF.** A grasping page advertisement of a retail

tailor in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times for June 6th announced that a reduction of fifty per cent. in the tariff on woollens "by Uncle Sam" has now made it possible for the purchaser to secure from him a suit, with the best tailoring behind it, at a sensationally low figure. The notice is a fair sample of the canards circulated as a result of tampering with the tariff. It is true that a Democratic caucus recommended the proposal that there be a twenty per cent. duty on raw wool. This tentative reduction will pass the House, but not even the most sanguine Democrats expect to see it pass the Senate or signed by the President. Until then it would not be a law. Allowing that the tailor reduced the price of his suits by one-half merely upon an erroneous announcement of a reduction of the duty on woollens, what does it show? Doesn't it prove that the retailer, the middleman, is making the large marginal profits? Should not Congress make an honest investigation so that the people may know the truth?

**A MANUFACTURER'S SMALL PROFITS.** From an absolutely reliable source comes the information that one of the great New England mills, manufacturers of a large-selling, fine grade of underwear, makes a

net profit of only fifty cents per dozen on goods which retail at from \$1.50 to \$3. There is a murmur when the muck-rakers denouncing the manufacturer of woollen goods remind a man that he is paying \$3 a garment for underwear, but the reader is not told that said manufacturer makes only 4 1-6 cents of this \$3. Neither has the "progressive" magazine writer informed him that the dress goods for which his wife or sister pays \$2.50 a yard is sold to the retailer for \$1.50. In his zeal to injure the manufacturer, he does not point out that if the wife pays \$25 for her fall suit, the retailer secured it for \$13.75. The American Woollen Company has thirty-four mills out of over twelve hundred in the United States. By the most economical selling, cutting out the middleman and the commission man, it is said not to be able to make a manufacturer's profit of ten per cent. It cannot make \$6,000,000 a year on a \$60,000,000 overturn.

**WOULD YOU WELCOME SOUP HOUSES?** Representative Ebenezer J. Hill, of Connecticut, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, an expert on the subject, declares, if the proposed Underwood wool and woolen tariff bill is enacted, it will mean the annihilation of the woolen industry of the United States. He asserts that it would be infinitely worse for the country than the Wilson bill. Representative Hill is backed in his contention by numerous representative manufacturers of New England. One of the most striking communications he received is from Francis T. Maxwell, of Rockville, Conn. It follows:

The proposed bill is so much worse than the old Wilson bill that I feel sure that if it passed it would drive the whole woolen business (amounting to some \$400,000,000 annually) out of the country practically. Mr. Underwood says that he expects to have \$40,000,000 worth of goods imported, which lets the cat out of the bag. In other words, he wants \$40,000,000 worth of goods made abroad instead of in this country; and that, of course, means the stopping of our mills here, and our workmen will be idle and suffering, and the soup houses will have to be started again, as in the time of the Wilson bill.

It appears to be a doleful prophecy, but one well worth consideration. Tariff tinkering is serious business.

**A FIGHT FOR NIAGARA FALLS.** The effort for the preservation of Niagara Falls as a national scenic asset has been attracting attention. It has been revealed that, as with the reciprocity bill, there is a difference of opinion between the President and Senator Root, of New York. Richard B. Watrous, secretary of the American Civic Association, in speaking of the legislation desired, says: "It was supposed that the waterways treaty with Canada would make sure the continued preservation of Niagara Falls as provided under the bill introduced by Senator Burton, of Ohio. It was discovered, however, that the treaty opened the way for an increased diversion of water for the water plants on the American side and made no restrictions as to the importation of power from the Canadian Falls. The immediate result of the treaty, after the expiration of the Burton bill, June 29th, would be to open the way for the ruin of the falls from a scenic standpoint. The 'real owners' of the falls stepped into the breach and have demanded the re-enactment of the Burton bill. The President, has been a staunch advocate of the preservation of the falls and is known to be in favor of reenacting the terms of the original Burton bill."

**WHAT THE SENATOR'S WIFE OBSERVED.** There gathered each night at the hotel

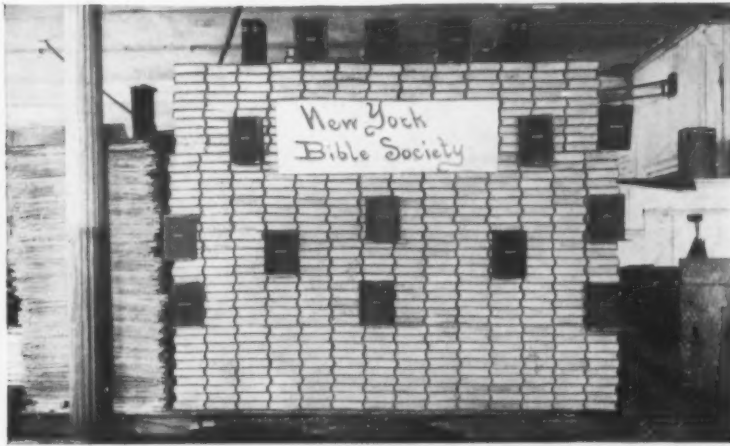
table members of Congress and their families. A Senator of prominence took particular pride in his attractive wife and enjoyed her company to such an extent that no matter how pressing business was he seldom missed a meal. One afternoon a constituent called. The Senator was really glad to see him. He rarely indulged in liquor, but before the old friends separated they had a drink or so together. For some reason the stimulant went to the statesman's head. He hesitated about facing his wife, but felt inclined to bluff his way through. Just before dinner was over he pleaded more work, then went to his office. A few hours later, upon returning home, the Senator had quite recovered from the exhilarating effects, but was surprised to find his charming wife in tears. "You embarrassed me terribly," she said. He was told that he had been drinking. The accusation was flatly denied. Then, with a trace of forgiveness in her tone, the good woman added, "I know, dear, that you tried hard at the table. Under the circumstances you probably did very well. All might have gone unobserved if only you had not made such a persistent effort to carve your steak with a teaspoon."



# Free Bibles for New York's Millions



DISTRIBUTING FREE BIBLES TO THE CREW OF A FISHING SMACK.



TEN THOUSAND BIBLES READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.



IMMIGRANTS CLAMORING FOR FREE BIBLES AT ELLIS ISLAND.



THE BIBLE MAN IS A WELCOME VISITOR ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

TEN THOUSAND Bibles have recently been placed in the hotels of New York City by the New York Bible Society. The books are handsomely bound in leather or cloth, with the name of the hotel stamped in gold on the cover. Over seventy hotel proprietors sent cordial replies in response to preliminary inquiries from the secretary of the society. Some of the smaller hotels have required only fifty copies, but generally requests have come for hundreds. Several hotels of notably "smart" class have asked for three or four hundred volumes. The most fashionable hotels of the city have gladly accepted the Bibles; one hundred leather-bound volumes went to the Hotel Savoy, six hundred to the Belmont, seven hundred to the Plaza and eight hundred to the Hotel Astor. That the Bibles really serve some purpose is attested by comments in several letters to the effect that "we have some of those sent us some

years ago still left, but they are worn from long usage."

Every few years a systematic canvass is made by the New York Bible Society to ascertain whether the rooms for transient guests in the different hotels are supplied with Bibles. As no note or comment is inscribed or inserted in the volume, its presence cannot be objectionable to visitors, whatever their religious views.

Not only to those in great hotels is the Bible thus carried, but to the hundreds of men and boys in the cheap lodging houses of the East Side. In addition to the mile and more of Bibles donated to hotels, several hundred have been placed in the reading-rooms of the lodging houses; metal racks are fastened to the wall, in which the Bibles are kept when not in use.

This is but one branch of the work done by the society. Two agents are stationed at Ellis Island,

where every immigrant upon landing is furnished an opportunity to secure a copy of Scripture in his native tongue. The agents are masters of many languages and able to converse with immigrants from almost any land. In the detention-room, where new arrivals may wait for days or weeks before their cases are decided, the Bible missionary is greeted by eager crowds clamoring for the Book in their own language.

Another agent of the society visits the sailors on the vessels in the harbor. Nowhere is the gift of a Bible more readily accepted than on shipboard. Letters from captains, engineers and firemen, as well as from sailors themselves, testify to the fact that the volumes are read and appreciated. Only a few days ago an engineer of a steamship wrote: "The boys think a great deal of their little books. I have seen them sitting on the deck reading them; that is how I found out you had visited our ship."

## Memorial to Colorado's Pioneers

ON JUNE 24th, at Colfax Avenue and Broadway, Denver unveiled its monument to the pioneers, by MacMonnies. It is surmounted by a figure representing Kit Carson, seated on a spirited horse and carrying a rifle, as in the old days when he was the most picturesque personage on the plains. Born in 1809, entering on his career on the Santa Fe trail in 1826, and afterward successively teamster, miner, hunter, Indian fighter, guide across the prairies and mountains between the Missouri and Pacific, and general in the Union army during the Civil War, and dying in 1868, Carson played many parts in his day, and played all of them well.

This was the thirty-fifth anniversary mile post in the career of Colorado as a State, and this date-mark was observed at the celebration of the work of the pioneers on June 24th. When, on August

1st, 1876, Colorado was admitted as the thirty-eighth State, the pioneers comprised the whole of her population. She had only about 50,000 inhabitants at that time. Wild Indians were within her borders. Men of the Kit Carson type, who could turn their hands to Indian fighting and treating with the Indians, to mining and to ranching, readily and successfully, were in demand, and the supply was fairly large, considering the small number of population. The 50,000 people of 1876 had grown to 800,000 in 1910, making a gain of forty-eight per cent. in the past decade. From a town of less than 10,000 people then, Denver

(Continued on page 25)



MINER AND PROSPECTOR.

A striking detail of the Colorado Pioneer Monument.



KIT CARSON AS A YOUNG MAN.

The top figure of the memorial.

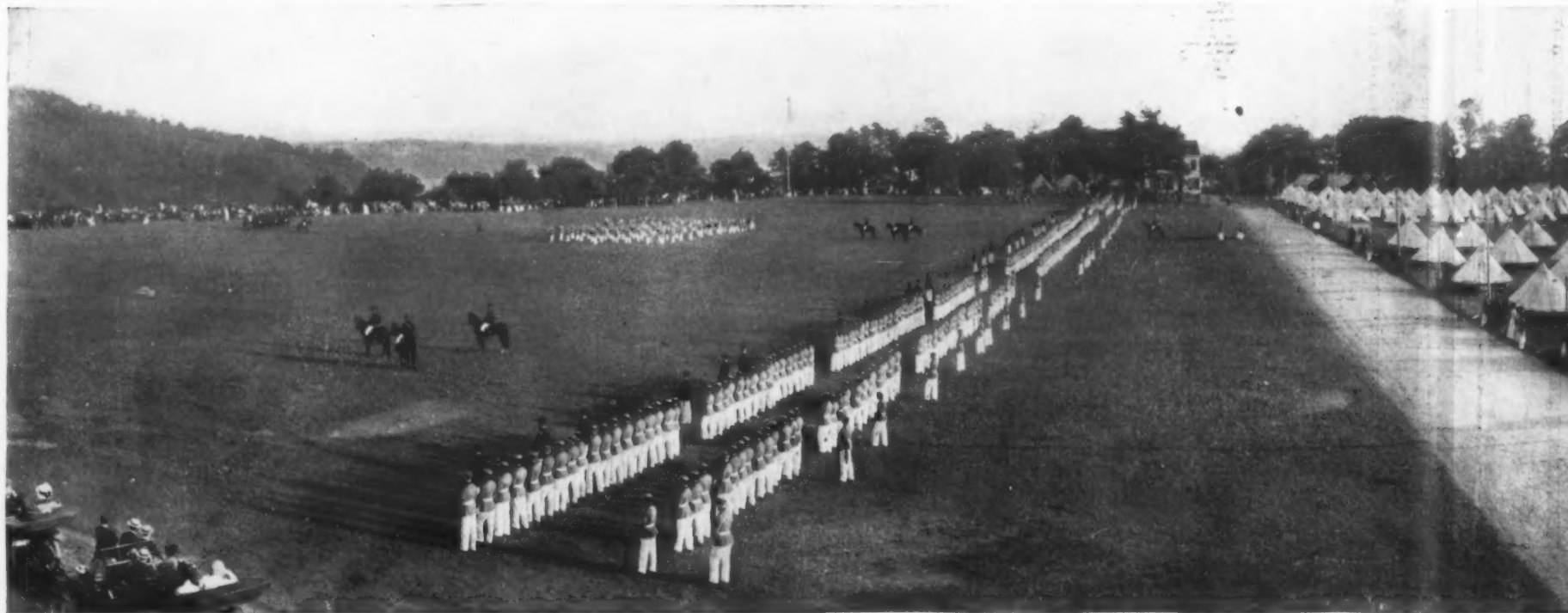


TRAPPER AND HUNTER.

One of the superb side figures of the statue.



# Picture Stories of the Week's Events



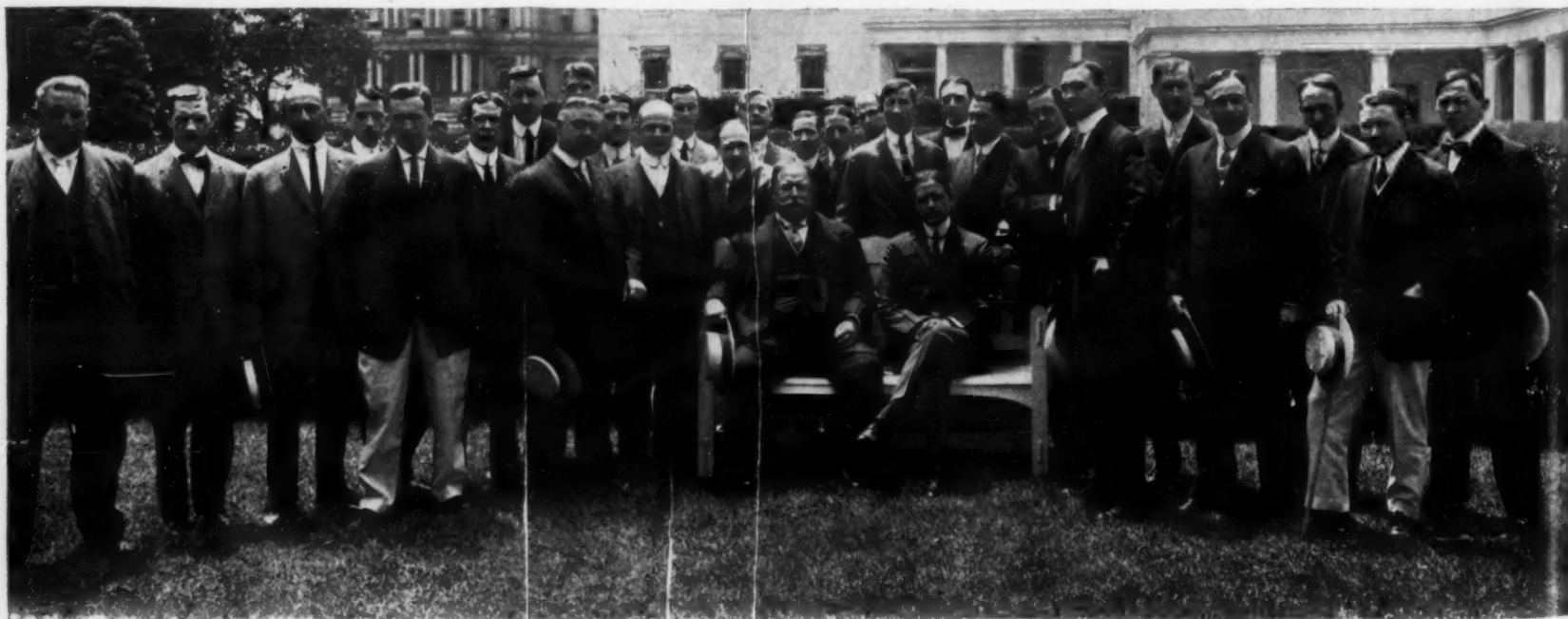
NEW YORK'S FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP. Nine hundred men represented this celebrated New York organization in the State camp where they were encamped.



FLAG DAY CEREMONIES AT THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE. Celebration at historic Philadelphia birthplace of the Stars and Stripes. Mayor Reyburn addressing the Daughters of the Revolution, June 14.



WHERE THE FLAG FIRST WAVED OVER AN AMERICAN ARMY. Raising a Betsy Ross banner on the heights of Middlebrook, N. J., the site of Washington's headquarters in June, 1777. This flag will wave night and day.



PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE FAMOUS CORPS OF WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

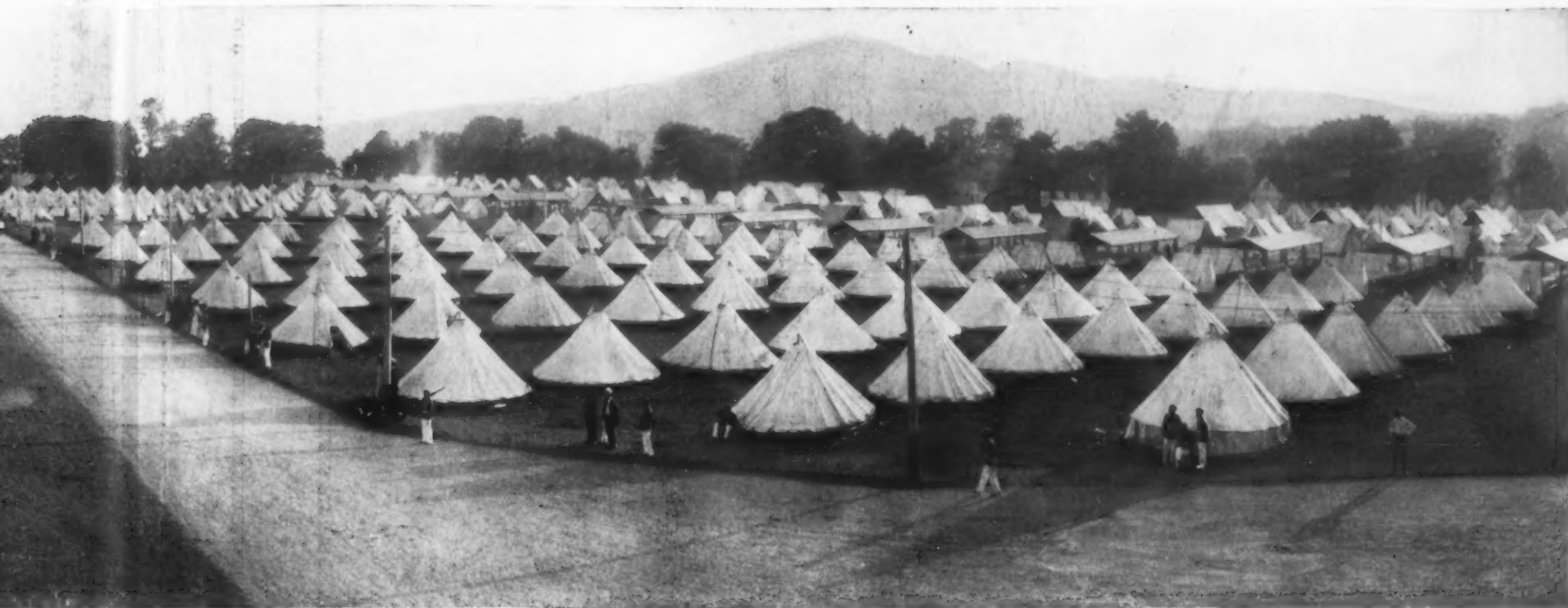
Seated with the President is Charles D. Hilles, his secretary. Rudolph Forster, assistant secretary to the President, is also in the group. Left to right: W. W. Price, Washington "Star;" Guy Mason, New York "World;" Gus J. Karger, Cincinnati "Times-Star;" Robert D. Heintz, "Leslie's Weekly;" Robert Dougan, Associated Press; William E. Brigham, Boston "Transcript;" Louis Ludlow, Indianapolis "Star;" George Griswold Hill, New York "Tribune;" Dudley Harmon, United Press; Paul Weir, "Reuter's Telegram," London; Major Alfred J. Stoler, Knoxville "Sentinel;" William L. Stoddard, Boston "Transcript;" William Hoster, New York "American;" William Wolff Smith, Buffalo "News;" Frank R. Kent, Baltimore "Sun;" John Loran, Springfield "Republican;" Orville H. Stewart, Baltimore "Evening Sun;" John K. Stauffer, New York "Evening Mail;" Albert Whiting Fox, New York "Herald;" Oswald F. Schuette, Chicago "Inter-Ocean;" J. Fred Essary, Munsey Newspapers; Arthur C. Johnson, Denver "News;" Mr. Forster, Sevelton Brown, New York "Sun," and Charles R. Michaels, New York "Times."

THE  
Enlisted men  
ageous cond

Left to right



# Week's Events of National Interest



SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.  
in the State camp where they spent a week in maneuvers. Colonel Daniel Appleton was in command.

COPYRIGHT PICTORIAL NEWS



PHOTO BEATTY  
AN ARMY.  
J., the site of  
fight and day.



PHOTO HARRIS & EWING

THE BATTLESHIP "NORTH DAKOTA'S" SIX HEROES.  
Enlisted men to whom President Taft presented medals of honor for their courageous conduct when a recent oil explosion put the big war vessel in jeopardy.



PHOTO CHART

JASON BROWN, 91 YEARS OLD, STUDENT OF AVIATION.  
A son of the famous John Brown, of Harper's Ferry memory. From a picture taken at the recent aeroplane exhibition at Akron, O.



PHOTO HARRIS & EWING  
group.  
Press; William E.  
Major Alfred J.  
John Lorant  
go "Inter-Ocean"



PHOTO HARRIS & EWING

## MORE TRUST BUSTERS AT WORK.

The Congressional Committee that has failed thus far to find anything like a Sugar Trust.

Left to right: Representative John E. Raker of California; Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee; Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia; Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan; George R. Malby, of New York; E. H. Madison, of Kansas, and Asher Hinds, of Maine. The astonishing discovery was made during the examination of one of the witnesses that \$10,000,000 worth of stock of the National Sugar Refining Company had been issued and given to the late President H. O. Havemeyer virtually without any money consideration.



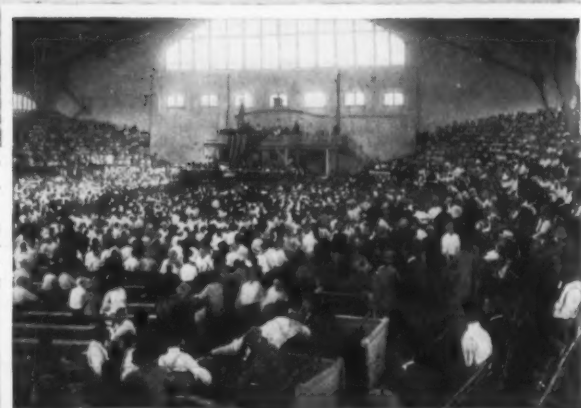
# The Wide World in Pictures



**STARTING TO FLY OVER BOSTON.**  
Aviator Ovington who circled the State capitol, starting from the aerodrome at Waltham, Mass.

## ALBANY'S (N. Y.) GREAT EXPLOSION.

Remarkable photograph taken at the exact instant of the disaster of June 13, and showing the burning debris hurled high in the air.



## GREAT TEXAS TEMPERANCE DEBATE.

Big convention held at Fort Worth to oppose State-wide prohibition. Governor Colquitt presiding and 30,000 present.



**CURTISS IN HIS HYDRO-AEROPLANE.**  
Rising from the water, an exhibition at Akron, O., during the Eagles' convention June 14; 40,000 persons in attendance.



## WHAT A TORNADO DID.

Wreck caused by the great storm near Federalburg, Md. Never before has this section been visited by so violent a wind.

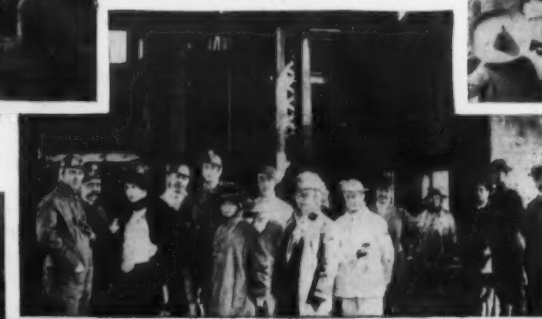


## MADERO WELCOMED TO MEXICO CITY.

Monster manifestation when the victorious leader of the insurgents reached the capital of the republic June 7.



**BENNINGTON'S (VT.) HISTORIC HOUSE.**  
Where the celebration was held on June 17 of the 150th anniversary of the settlement of the town.



## BERNHARDT IN A MINE.

The Divine Sarah (third from left) investigating the wonders of copper production at Hancock, Mich.

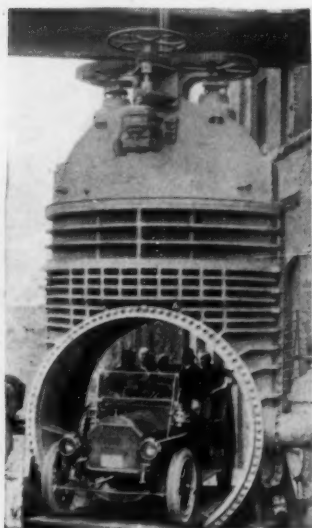


## BIGGEST OF CHILDREN'S FESTIVALS.

"Borough Day" in the Bronx, New York, when 89,000 boys and girls had a happy outing in the parks.



**AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS IN JAPAN.**  
Representatives of the United States Asiatic fleet being entertained on a recent visit to Tokio.



## BIGGEST ELECTRICAL VALVE.

Installed near the Niagara Power Station, Niagara Falls, N. Y. This valve weighs sixty-five tons and is the largest in the world.



## REMARKABLE WRECK AT PEORIA, ILL.

Disaster of June 5 when, because of an open switch, the engineer was killed and five persons were injured.



# An Event in Journalism

Celebrating the Seventieth Birthday of the Famous Publisher of the New York "Herald"

By Former Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

THE announcement that James Gordon Bennett has celebrated his seventieth birthday is an event in journalism. It is full of reminiscence of a wonderful joint career of father and son, covering more than three-quarters of a century, in the front rank of American journalists. The elder Bennett struck out an entirely new line in his profession. The great editors of his period were bitter partisans and ran their papers for the promotion of the principles and policies of the party to which they belonged. Mr. Bennett, I think, was the father of independent journalism. Having no prejudices and possessing wonderful keenness in detecting the trend of public opinion, he anticipated with singular accuracy the results which would follow when questions were decided at the polls.



FOUNDER OF THE NEW YORK "HERALD."  
James Gordon Bennett, one of the most noted journalists America has ever produced.

James Gordon Bennett was the first of America's great newspaper men to recognize that what the American people wanted was news and that everything else should be subordinated to furnishing an active business generation with this essential of success. Generally, at that time, newspapers were published for the benefit of the party, and news was an incident in their activities. His son, James Gordon Bennett, was only thirty when the sole ownership and management of the New York Herald devolved upon him by the death of his father. For forty years he has not only kept up the best traditions of its founder, but has marvelously expanded the work of the journal. He has inherited and developed a faculty for anticipating events and accurately



JAMES GORDON BENNETT.  
The present proprietor of the New York "Herald," who took charge of his father's vast newspaper interests at the age of thirty and who has developed the "Herald" into one of the most efficient news-gathering organs in the world.

prophesying their occurrence. But, more than that, he has with great generosity met at his own expense public demands in the interest of science or philanthropy. The polar expedition which he fitted out gave fresh impetus to efforts for solving this mystery of the ages, the location of the North Pole and the conditions surrounding it. When the whole English-speaking world had become interested in the disappearance of Livingstone, whose career as a mis-

sionary and explorer had captured its imagination, it was Mr. Bennett who fitted out the expedition headed by Henry M. Stanley, the success of which will always remain one of the romances of adventurous travel.

When Mr. Bennett started the publication of the New York Herald in London, it opened a new era in English journalism. The vast changes which have taken place in the management of English newspapers from that time are largely due to the rivalry which this adventure aroused and the suggestions which it gave. For over fifty years English capital has been invested and sunk in efforts to publish a newspaper in the English language in Paris. Somehow, whether the publication was in the hands of English journalists exclusively or English and French combined, these newspapers, after many reorganizations, ceased publication and were failures. But Mr. Bennett, giving his personal attention and wonderful genius in journalism to the Paris edition of the New York Herald, has made it one of the phenomenal successes in continental journalism. One great reason is that the American or English traveler or resident upon the continent, or even in the British Isles, finds there in condensed form just what he wants to know of daily events in his own country. An English lady, who was a leader of society in London, told me that no matter where she was she had the Paris Herald always forwarded to her. "Because," she said, "it keeps me informed both where my friends are and what they are doing."

Mr. Bennett is one of the keenest of sportsmen. His fame as a yachtsman is international and every form of sport has received from him wonderful impetus through his newspapers and personal contributions. He first saw the practical use to which the automobile could be applied and that it must become as much of a necessity as the horse. The Paris Herald was a mine of information in regard to the development of this industry. The automobile, as a specialty in the Herald at home and abroad, aroused the racing spirit, which is the most active instinct in human nature, and, through the publication of racing events upon many tracks and in many countries, the attention of investors, of manufacturers and of inventors was called to the possibilities of this new method of locomotion. From being a dangerous toy, it has become one of the most important adjuncts to the farmer, the manufacturer and the business man, and for the pleasure and comfort of the family.

Mr. Bennett was the first to recognize the importance and possibilities of aviation. The Herald was for a while the sole organ of this most dangerous of experiments, the conquest of the air. Publicity is the secret of both success and failure. The good thing becomes known and so does the bad. The infallible sporting instinct of this great journalist detected the limitless opportunities in aviation for sport, and then he suggested through his newspapers its use for war, and, finally, its possibilities for transportation and pleasure. It is thus that this great editor and son of a great editor has made his newspaper a powerful and continuing force in the world. At this time, when seventy is often the mid-career in one's life work, we hope for Mr. Bennett a long period of usefulness and distinction.

## Neither Had It.

A sage and a humorist, neither of whom had a very large proportion of the world's riches, were idly speculating upon the superabundance of wealth possessed by some of Wall Street's most prominent members. "Now, there's Rockefeller," said the sage; "he's got piles of money, but he's welcome to it, as far as I'm concerned. It's all tainted." "More than that," observed the humorist. "It's twice tainted." "How so?" queried the other. "Well," twinkled the funny one, "'tain't yours and 'tain't mine."—Bellman.

## Good Jewelers Everywhere Endorse Our Campaign for Reliable Watch Cases



Of all merchants the jeweler is most dependent on a reputation for integrity. He sells upon honor. He is held responsible for the quality of his goods.

That is why good jewelers everywhere are writing us and pledging their hearty support in our campaign for

"legitimate gold-filled" watch cases and our fight on spurious "guarantees."

Our Crescent and Jas. Boss gold-filled cases are standard with the fine jewelry trade and have been for fifty years.

Look for our trade marks when you buy. They insure the quality you pay for, the thickness of the gold, the depth and richness of the design, and the service you have a right to expect.

The Keystone Watch Case Co.

Established 1853  
Philadelphia



## ELGIN WATCHES ON CREDIT

Special This Month!

17-JEWEL GENUINE ELGIN \$16.50

In A 20-Year Gold Filled Case, Only SENT PREPAID on FREE TRIAL at our Special Rock-Bottom WHOLESALE Price



P. STEPHEN HARRIS, Pres.  
I want to send you a free copy of my latest book "Paris vs. Rome" or all about the Watch Business, both at home and abroad.

Let us send you this Beautiful Genuine 17-Jewel Elgin Watch, Complete in 20-year Gold Filled Case, the Biggest Bargain Ever Offered!

NO MONEY DOWN \$2.00 A MONTH

\$2.50 After Examination.

You Assume No Risk Whatever in Dealing With Us

because before you buy or pay one cent, we place the watch right in your own hands and let it do its own talking. We ask NO SECURITY and NO INTEREST—just plain honesty among men. Our Elgin Watches are so well known and our CREDIT PLAN so easy, that no matter where you live or how small your wages, WE WILL TRUST YOU, so that you and every honest man and woman can own a DIAMOND or a High-Grade Elgin Watch in a beautiful

Guaranteed 25-year Gold-Filled Case and wear it while paying for it in such small payments that you never miss the money. Write today for our Big Free Watch and Jewelry Catalog. It tells all about our easy credit plan and how we send Elgin 19-Jewel B. W. Raymond and 21

and 23-Jewel Elgin Veritas every where on Free Trial, without security or one cent deposit, positively Guaranteed to Pass Any Railroad Inspection.

HARRIS-GOAR CO., Dept. 150, Kansas City, Mo.

The House That Sells More Elgin Watches Than Any Other Firm in the World.

WATCH AND DIAMOND Book FREE Write For It.

## A LAWYER IN EVERY HOME

# The Legal Counselor

## A Hand Book of Business Law and Legal Forms

Thousands of legal questions answered. Contracts, leases and forms of all kinds for everyday and special use, with rules for drawing them. The rights of citizens in every State, including Canada, concisely detailed. Six hundred forms under fifty-one separate topics. Adapted for service by Business Men, Magistrates, Notaries, Mechanics, Landlords, Tenants, Doctors and all who have business to transact.

## A Ready Reference Book for Constant Use

Indexed and alphabetized, with cross references. Written, arranged and compiled by CHARLES A. HAWKINS, of the Pennsylvania Bar, assisted by 150 members of the Bar in all States and Canadian Provinces.

PRICE \$3.50

Durably Bound in Brown Buckram

"The best and most complete work of its kind ever published."—An eminent Washington lawyer.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



**An  
Appetizer**

should be tempting in appearance,  
give keen zest to the food and aid  
digestion.

**Pabst  
Blue Ribbon**  
The Beer of Quality

is all this and more. The selected hops, 8-day malt  
and Pabst exclusive process gives it that  
delightful appetizing tonic tang and  
rich mellow flavor that  
distinguishes it from  
all other beer.



**WHITE VALLEY GEMS**

See Them BEFORE Paying!  
These gems are chemical white  
sapphires—LOOK like Dia-  
monds. Stand acid and fire dia-  
mond tests. So hard they easily  
scratch a file and will cut glass. Bri-  
lliancy guaranteed 35 years. All mounted  
in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you  
any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges  
prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free  
illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.  
White Valley Gem Co., G 719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis Indiana

**Gasoline Engine**

Stupendous offer on Schmidt's Chilled  
Cylinder Gasoline Engine, 3 h. p. Absolute  
Free Trial. If you keep it send only \$7.50.  
Take long time on the balance. Price same  
as to dealers. Only engine with a Chilled  
Cylinder, the marvelous improvement in  
gasoline engines. Five years' guarantee. Free book, "How  
to Use Power on a Farm." Just send your name and address  
and get books and all particulars free on this amazing offer.  
Schmidt Bros. Co. Engine Works, Dept. 407X, Davenport, Iowa

## ADVERTISING MEN: "On to Boston"



This year the Mecca for everybody interested in advertising will be Boston, the first four days of August.

Object—*The Seventh Annual Convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America.*

If you are at the top of a business, you—or at least one representing you—ought to be there—to learn what the foremost men in the advertising world are thinking, saying, doing for bigger and better things in advertising.

The big men in advertising—the important men in business and national endeavor—governors of many states—mayors of many more cities—will be there, to talk to you and to listen to you.

You will meet personally the worth-while people in your profession. It's an opportunity you mustn't miss.

If you are interested in advertising endeavor, in agency—news-paper—magazine—trade paper—catalog—bill-board—street-car or novelty work—be in Boston the first four days in August. Be "among those present" at the departmental meetings where more than one topic discussed will hit home.

Each general session dealing broadly with a big, broad subject, will "advertise advertising" to you as you have never heard it advertised before.

For your entertainment there will be special luncheons, a "shore dinner," an ocean excursion, a golf tournament, and an automobile trip along the picturesque North Shore to Beverly, where President Taft will greet you.

If you want to know about special trains, special rates, and all other things special to this big event, write to

**Pilgrim Publicity Association**  
24 Milk Street, Boston

In answering advertisements, please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## People Talked About

THE OFFICE of judge advocate-general for the army is a responsible one, and no mistake was made when General E. H. Crowder was chosen to succeed General George B. Davis, retired. General Crowder has had a long and busy career since he was graduated from West Point in 1881. In



PHOTO MRS. C. R. MILLER  
GEN. E. H. CROWDER.  
The new and efficient  
Judge-Advocate-General  
of the Army.

1886 he entered the judge advocate-general's office, and since the Spanish-American War the greater part of his time has been spent in delicate missions to our colonies or in some confidential capacity. For several years he acted as the adviser to the military governor of the Philippines. When the second intervention in Cuba occurred, in 1906, General Crowder became the president of the Advisory Law Commission. This was composed of twelve jurists who were to revise the laws of Cuba. The task was not an easy one, for Spanish customs and traditions are still dear to the Cuban heart. General Crowder was well versed in Spanish law and the lion's share of the work fell to him. The promotion is well merited, for few men have been harder workers than this quiet, unostentatious, but studious and able officer. General Crowder was in Japan during the Japanese-Russian War.

a pardonable hubbub. One distinguished guest fished a match from his pocket in a search for a box where the electric fuse had blown. After a few minutes Secretary MacVeagh came upon the scene triumphantly bearing the unused part of a small and badly cellar-worn tallow candle. The first and most important thing that the blessed light revealed was a Taft smile of the best description. In fact, it might better be described as a Taft roar, because the President was fairly beside himself with laughter. This spirit saved the day, and pretty soon a hero had patched up the electrical mechanism and once more there was a delicious flood of light.

A NEW wrinkle in congressional courtesy was brought forth by Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, a Republican. Chairmen of committees have more spacious quarters than ordinary members. It has been the custom, when these gentlemen move, to leave behind what is not wanted. This often amounts to a litter of waste paper, torn envelopes and the like. Imagine, then, the surprise of Representative Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, a Democrat, when he came to take possession of the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee rooms. Mr. McKinley and his genial secretary, John Eversman, had everything spick and span. Cleaners were called in and the mahogany tables and desks fairly shone. Ink wells were

polished, files emptied and dusted. It was a house in order. On Mr. McKinley's desk, soon to be that of Mr. Hardwick, was a vase of flowers. Attached a card was found, with compliments to his successful colleague.



MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.  
Wife of the American Special Ambassa-  
dor to the coronation.

THOSE home-bound from the coronation tell of the extensive and beautiful entertainments which were given by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, wife of our special ambassador to England. The Hammonds occupied the home of their friend, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in London, a spacious house beautifully adapted to entertaining. It was thrown open to all accredited Americans who were in London for the coronation season. Now that she has acquitted herself so creditably in extending hospitality abroad, Mrs. Hammond will return to what she considers her most important work, next to family duties. She is president of the woman's welfare department of the National Civic Federation, which has to do with seven million wage-earning women. In fulfilling her offices with this important organization Mrs. Hammond has been required to do much traveling, and often at the sacrifice of personal comfort. She has had to put up with all sorts of hotel accommodations, such as one on the move is often subjected to, and plenty of fatigue in long and tiresome journeys. Nevertheless, Mrs. Hammond has done splendid work and it was no surprise to those who had known of her continual and conscientious endeavors along these lines that she could make such a charming hostess at the court of King George.

THERE is usually a pleasurable flurry when the President of the United States arrives. He is often accorded a reception, the details of which are not always on the program. Even Mr. Taft, in his long experience, was not prepared for exactly the happenings which followed his appearance at a house-warming at the home of Secretary MacVeagh, in Washington. The affair was in honor of Miss Taft. Numerous notables were present. It is said that Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Vice-President, and Mrs. John B. Henderson, in an intermission between dances, were attempting to interpret a part of the famous turkey trot in which society has become so interested. Anyway, just at the moment Mr. Taft appeared, the lights went out. As any hostess can readily imagine, there was

WELL known in educational circles is the name of the Rev. Guy Potter Benton, D. D., LL. D., recently elected president of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College. Dr. Benton, who resigns from the presidency of Miami University, Oxford, O., has had a somewhat unusual

varied experience as a school man, having come in touch with almost all forms of educational effort. Beginning as teacher of a country school, he passed through the various grades of village school principal, principal of a city ward school and superintendent of city schools, until he became assistant State superintendent of public instruction, Kansas, professor of history and sociology at Baker University and a member of the Kansas State board of education, while yet under thirty-five years of age. He has been president of Miami University since 1902. About a year ago he declined an election to the presidency of Boston University. As an educator he has achieved distinction because of his administrative ability and skill for organization. As a speaker Dr. Benton is attractive and forceful. His style is ornate and climactic, and he is increasingly popular as a platform speaker at Y. M. C. A. conventions, Chautauquas, college commencements and church dedications. He is rather small of stature, but his appearance conveys an impression of unlimited force and energy.



REV. DR. G. P. BENTON  
The newly-elected Pres-  
ident of the University  
of Vermont.

A YOUNG man appointed secretary to a new United States Senator ordered a new suit of evening clothes. A citizen of his home town, in apparent surprise, asked of the one who was to go to Washington, "Do you have to wait on the table, too?"



## People Talked About

**P**ROMINENT and popular among the girls of official Washington is Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark. Although only sixteen years old, Miss Clark is thoroughly self-reliant, due in large measure to the original ideas of her mother as to the training of children. Miss Genevieve and her brother, Bennett, have had more or less control of their affairs since they were mere babies. They have studied their lessons unbidden, and, after learning what their parents desired, they have kept to the law. Miss Genevieve buys her own clothes, some times after consulting with her mother, but usually entirely on her own responsibility. She conducts her affairs at school unaided and plans her holidays, only asking sanction of her plans, and that is readily given. Miss Clark's ambition is to become a great writer. She has already written several very clever sketches.

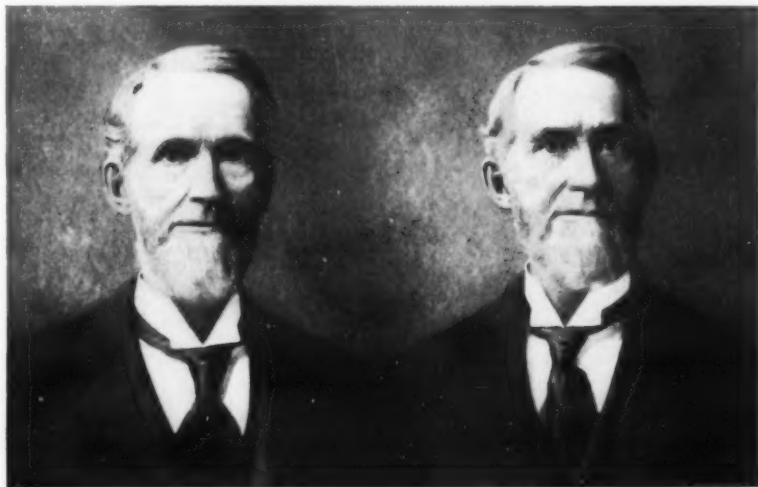


MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK.  
Popular and accomplished daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark.

**P**ROBABLY the most noted pair of twins in the country are Lafayette V. and Albert N. Newell, sons of William and Olive Newell, of Barnstead, N. H., who were born at midnight, April 12th, 1833. There were thirteen children in the family, eight boys and

**S**PEAKER CLARK'S first thought after being sworn in was of his sister in California. While friends crowded about him with congratulations, he penned a telegram to her. Mr. Clark remembered in the hour of success the long, hard and wearisome journey from where they had started life together. He wrote that his heart went out to her and asked God's blessing for the good woman. It was typical of Speaker Clark to remember those who stood by him in days when the sun did not shine. It has been his practice each Christmas to send a substantial check to an old lady in Kentucky who had helped him fifty years ago.

**P**RESIDENT TAFT has appointed Captain Victor M. Locke, Jr., of Antlers, Okla., to be governor of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, succeeding the late Green McCurtain, who had been elected governor of the tribe for life. Governor Locke is thirty-two years old, the youngest Indian tribal governor at the present time in the United States, and he is captain of Company L, Oklahoma National Guard, the only Indian company of State militia in the entire country. It is a crack company, among its members being



NEW HAMPSHIRE'S FAMOUS TWINS.  
Lafayette (left) and Albert Newell, whom their father and mother could never tell apart.

five girls, including two pairs of twins. Twelve of them grew up to be married. The other twins are William Jackson Newell, of Northwood, N. H., and Samuel Jackson Newell, of Lincoln, Neb. This pair do not look alike, while the mother and father never saw the day they could tell Albert and Lafayette apart. William and Samuel are nearly eighty-three years of age and probably one of the oldest pair of twins in the country. Lafayette and Albert have weighed within one ounce of each other during their entire life and have not differed in height, which is five feet eight inches. Neither of the twins has ever seen a sick day. Albert is a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the Twelfth New Hampshire. Lafayette was a photographer at the prison camp at Point Lookout, Maryland, during the war. Two brothers of the family married two sisters of the Cate family and recently celebrated a double golden wedding. The father of the twins lived to the age of ninety-seven.

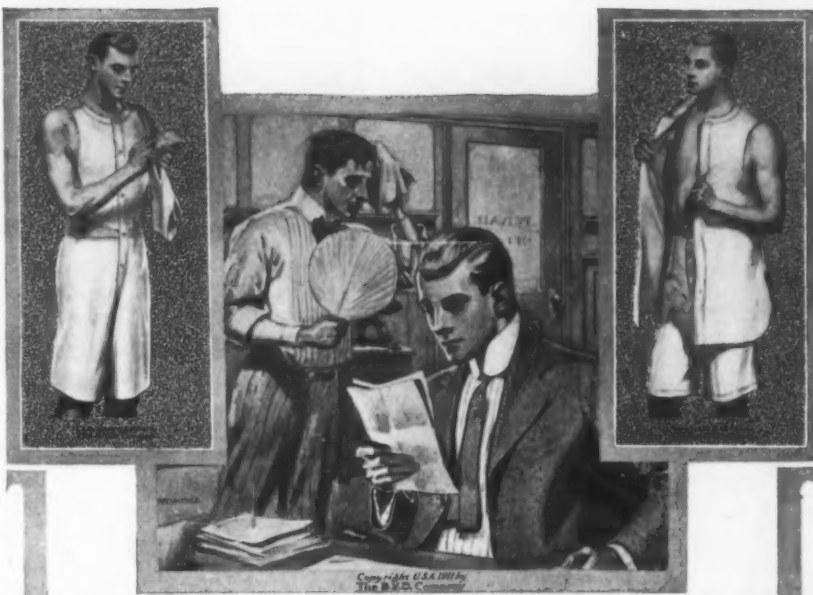


MRS. JOHN B. DODD.  
Known as the "Mother of Father's Day" and a clever artist.

some of the best pistol and rifle shots in the Oklahoma Guard. Governor Locke is a full-blood, a college graduate and a thoroughly progressive Indian. None of the President's recent appointments has been received with greater favor in that section than that of Governor Locke.

**"T**HE Mother of Father's Day" is the unique title that Mrs. John B. Dodd, of Spokane, Wash., proudly bears. Every one has heard of "Mother's Day," the second Sunday in May, which was originated by Miss Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia; but Mrs. Dodd has added Father's Day to the list. It has already been celebrated in several cities on the Pacific coast with great success. The emblem of Mother's Day is a carnation; that of Father's Day is the rose—colored for the father who is still alive, white for the father who has passed away. The date fixed by Mrs. Dodd for this observance is the third Sunday in June.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



### The Unworried, Unruffled Man Wears Cool, Comfortable B. V. D.

**H**IS mind is at ease, because his body is at ease. He is *fret-proof* and *fag-proof*. While others *sawelter*, he is *cool* and *comfortable*. He does *more* work and *better* work, because he is dressed in accord with *season* and *reason*. Are you a B. V. D. wearer?

Loose Fitting B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits are made of extra-light, soft-to-the-skin *woven* fabrics which are absorbent. They "feel good," wear long and wash admirably. The sizes are *accurate*, stitching *doesn't* rip, buttons *hold* fast.

This Red Woven Label



B. V. D. Union Suits (Pat. 4,30,07) \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 a suit.

B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 a garment.

(Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries.)

Is sewed on every B. V. D. Undergarment. Take no undergarment without it. "Cool as a Spa Breeze" is interesting reading these hot days. Write for it. It's yours for a post card.

The B. V. D. Company,  
65 Worth St., New York.

London Selling Agency, 66, Aldermanbury, E. C.



### An Embarrassed Statesman.

**R**EPRESENTATIVE William Francis Murray, of Massachusetts, probably the youngest member of Congress, is but thirty years old, and justly proud of that fact. Nevertheless, the distinction sometimes brings him embarrassment. Mr. Murray had not been sworn in many days when, it is said, Representative William Sulzer, of New York, approached hastily and asked Mr. Murray to "hike" to the document room for certain papers. The new Representative was a trifle nonplused, but, not being conversant with his duties, retired to a cloak-room and consulted with an associate who had been steering him through the maze of the first week. A little later it was Mr. Sulzer's time to be embarrassed. He had learned the identity of the page "boy," for whom he had taken Mr. Murray. There were profuse and thorough apologies.

### The Theater a "Pest House of Moral Infection."

**T**HE BETTER element in the theatrical profession and the broader leaders in the church realize that the theater ought to be one of the most powerful allies of the church in creating and clinching moral impressions. But there is money to be made in catering to a depraved popular taste by staging plays with evil and lascivious suggestion. Realizing that public morality is being menaced by theatrical managers

who produce such plays as "Salome," "The Easiest Way" and "La Samaritaine," the American Federation of Catholic Societies, the most powerful combination of Roman Catholic organizations in the United States, has issued a warning to managers of theaters in Chicago. The federation has one million members and, unless conditions are improved, all of these will be asked to boycott the theaters where vicious performances are produced. In this crusade to keep the theater from becoming "a pest house of moral infection," we wish the federation all success. Surely this is a campaign in which the various organizations of the Protestant Church might unite with the federation of Roman Catholic societies. Indeed, it would fit in admirably with the social program of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

### The President's Flag.

**N**OT ONE person in a thousand knows the President's flag. As President of the United States he has none, but as commander-in-chief of the army and navy his presence is noticed by distinct standards. The army flag is red and bears in the center the official coat of arms of the United States. Bearing the same coat of arms and somewhat similar, save its color, blue, is the navy flag. The navy flag is displayed whenever the President is aboard a naval vessel at a navy yard or under the navy's escort.



## AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION TRAVELERS' CHEQUES



Pay Your Way Abroad With "A.B.A." Cheques

These cheques are so well and favorably known in all countries as to be accepted not only by hotels and banks, but also by numerous other classes who contribute to the comfort and pleasure of tourists.

Wherever you travel, you can "pay your way" with "A. B. A." Cheques and at the same time avoid the risk and inconvenience of carrying actual money. These cheques make easy dealings with strangers, by identifying you. They are sold in handy wallets made up of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 cheques in amounts to suit.

Write to Bankers Trust Company, 7 Wall Street, New York, for information as to where you can obtain the cheques in your vicinity and a copy of interesting booklet, "The International Tourist's Credit."

BUY THEM FROM YOUR OWN BANKER OR IF HE CANNOT SUPPLY THEM APPLY TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

1898-1911

## John Muir & Co. Specialists In Odd Lots Of Stock

We offer the small investor, the owner of a few hundred dollars, a plan designed especially for his convenience and safety.

On this plan, we buy 1 share or more of stock and 1 bond or more.

Send for Circular 110

"ODD LOT INVESTMENT."

Members New York Stock Exchange  
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

## Diversify Your Investments

IT IS a good plan to distribute money among different types of investment, rather than to place it all in any one class of security.

WRITE for our circular No. 54, "Judicious Investment," which treats this subject in detail.

## Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers

43 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.  
Albany, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Chicago, Ill.

Members New York Stock Exchange

## FRACTIONAL LOTS

We issue a Booklet.

Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., &amp; CO.

(MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE)

74 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY  
884 Columbus Avenue. 1 East 42d Street

## Leslie's

brings quick and profitable returns to its advertisers.



**NICHOLAS M. BUTLER.**  
The distinguished college president who says "that this is the age of the crowd, and of the demagogue."



**DANIEL WILLARD.**  
President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.



**CLARK WILLIAMS**  
Who has succeeded August Heckscher as President of the Windsor Trust Company of New York.

# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

JUNE is usually a quiet month in Wall Street. As a rule, everybody waits to see the promise of the crops. June is, therefore, a trying month. This year has not been an exception. The stock market, in spite of an undercurrent of strength, has been dull, with recurring signs of weakness. We can hardly expect a decided improvement during the present month. The crop situation will not be disclosed in reference to two of our most important commodities, cotton and corn, until a month or two later.

My readers will recall that early in the year I predicted a steady but not a strong market until the value of the crops had been fairly developed. I said then, and I repeat now, that if we have average crops this year the business situation will show decided improvement before fall. It certainly will if the two great corporations which had been waiting for the judgment of the Supreme Court so long are able to reorganize on a satisfactory basis.

The logic of the situation is simply this: We have over-extended ourselves, raised prices to the limit, produced more goods than we could sell and have had a natural reaction. Worse than all, we have permitted demagogues, muck-rakers and trust-busters to stir up a spirit of discontent among the people and to stimulate drastic legislation that has made capital timid and compelled railroads and industrial corporations to economize to the limit.

But we are a plucky people. We take chances and we run risks. We have done it before and we will do it again. Like others, we learn by experience. Some of us are learning that the best way to secure prosperity is by a policy of construction and not of destruction—by making new ventures attractive to men who have money, who build our railroads and our factories and who, for the risk they take, are as much entitled to a fair profit as a man who buys a horse, a cow or a house in the belief that it will be a money-making operation. So I say that with good crops the restoration of a more conservative feeling in the public mind, a reorganization on a satisfactory basis of the tobacco and oil companies, a feeling of greater confidence in the future may be anticipated.

Confidence is a wonderful inspiration. Every one knows this by his own experience. He will take greater risks when he is confident than when he is despondent. The sun will shine brighter, the skies will be bluer and the whole world will be more attractive while he is in a confident frame of mind. As it is with the man, so it is with the aggregation of men who constitute what we call Wall Street—an aggregation that includes bankers, brokers, railroad men and a splendid list of captains of industry. I

am hoping that they will all be inspired by confidence early in the fall and that this will start the wheels humming in some of the factories that are now running on half time and with a reduced output. During the dull period the merchants have had an opportunity to dispose of their surplus stock of goods. They will be ready to give new orders to the producer, and, with full time and full wages, the workmen will join the farmer in constituting the great purchasing element that has for many years been the basis of American prosperity.

Many of my readers ask whether they ought to buy stocks at this time or not. My answer is: Yes, if you are sure that the crop outlook will be satisfactory; No, if you feel that the crops are to be disappointing. This is the condition of affairs to-day. One man's judgment may be as good as another's, but I observe that the speculative contingent in Wall Street, which is always willing to "take a chance," appears to be picking up stocks on every decline, in the belief that the same kind Providence that has safeguarded our interests for so many years will still watch over us and give us the bounteous harvests we all desire.

G., Lancaster, Pa.: I think well of Boston and Maine. It has a good record, is an excellent property, well managed, and in good hands.

W., Waterloo, Iowa: I know nothing about the Electric Signograph. The literature you send does not impress me favorably.

A., Philadelphia, Pa.: The capital of the Braden Copper Co. is \$3,000,000. The mines are in Chili and at last reports were producing well. The capitalization looks excessive.

C., Derby, Conn.: I can get no track of the March Oil Company's report. A large number of oil companies have been floating stocks during the past few years. Many have floated out of sight.

R., McKeesport, Pa.: I do not recommend the stock of the American Auto & M. Company as an investment. The business is getting highly competitive and it will soon be the survival of the fittest.

D., Newark, N. J.: A number of companies are offering lands in distant sections for various purposes. Most of these are highly capitalized. As a rule you can do much better nearer home. It is always troublesome and unsatisfactory to look after property located at a distance.

V., Dallas, Texas: After the recent disclosures regarding the wireless business I should think that all of my readers would be warned against propositions of that character. It is an old trick to announce that the price of shares will be raised at any early date. This is simply done to stimulate purchasers.

E., Coketon, W. Va.: I think well of Western Maryland, but I would not buy it on a slender margin. 2. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, will buy stocks of any character in large or small amounts for any of my readers.

L. M., Cory, Pa.: I know nothing about the Oil Increased Company's report. A very large number of oil companies offered stock to the credulous at all sorts of prices a few years ago, but very few companies justified their capitalization. When will people learn not to believe all that they read?

S., Buffalo, N. Y.: The name of the American Ice Securities Co. has not been changed. A change was made in the name, in New York State, in order to comply with the order of the court. This has no significance. Compared with other industrial American Ice looks cheap. With good management the company some day could resume dividends.

K., Kansas City, Mo.: I do not advise you to buy land off in foreign parts at a price per acre probably five or ten times what it is worth. A number of similar plantation schemes have been offered to the public and very rarely have they met expectations. I cannot understand why people want to put their money in enterprises so far away from home. Probably "distance lends enchantment to the view."

C., Denver, Colo.: I do not think that the Combination Orchard Co. proposition is especially attractive, nor do I think the prospectus properly presents the vicissitudes which must be expected in all business of that character. It is very easy to estimate net profits but a more difficult thing to realize them. You would find greater safety and less speculative risk in buying real estate favorably situated, regarding the value of which you might have personal information.

D., Denver, Colo.: Southern Ry. Common is not as good a speculative proposition as the Preferred. The dividend on the latter will help carry the interest charges. For a long pull the Common is attractive, if one has patience, but everything depends on the crop outlook. Dividends on either Southern Com. or Wabash Common can hardly be expected in view of the requirements of the Preferred. I think well of Texas Company in spite of its recent decline. Its reports show that it is earning more than its dividends of 10 per cent. Its management is certainly efficient. It is the most successful rival of the Standard Oil Co.

(Continued on page 21.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## \$50,000

(Authorized Issue \$150,000)

## 6% COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES

Payable May 1st, 1914.

Denominations \$100 and \$500.

Issued by

The Home Savings & Trust Co., Trustee  
Denver, Colorado.

A SECURITY THAT CANNOT BE DISSIPATED

These COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES are secured by all the property of THE GRAND VALLEY FRUIT AND WATER COMPANY including valuable water rights and 12,880 acres of land purchased under contract from the State of Utah which have been pledged with THE HOME SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, as well as all contracts for the sale of land and water rights, upon which there remains due the Company over \$400,000, most of which is payable at the rate of \$1.00 per acre per month. In addition to this the TRUSTEE is entitled to receive all moneys from the sale of additional land and water rights which are valued at over \$700,000.

Redeemable at 105 per cent. and accrued interest after November 1st, 1911.

FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS WRITE

## HORD

334 Fifth Ave.,

New York.

## We Can Prove

that big profits are accruing to Stockholders of Rice Mills in this Country. Many of those mills have antiquated methods and machinery.

THE BUCK HEAD RICE CO., Incorporated 1910, is a new proposition and with a live management and most modern machinery should earn for its Stockholders greater profits than even the most successful of those now in operation.

In our opinion the Stock of The Buck Head Rice Co. has great speculative possibilities. The undersigned are offering Treasury Stock at \$6.50 per share in amounts to suit purchasers.

Full information and circulars on request.

## Slattery & Co.

40 Exchange Place Est. 1908 New York

Note:—We expect that the subscription returns from this advertisement will result in our disposing of the limited amount of Stock which we still have for sale.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1911:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages	\$1,432,567.18
Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities, market value	2,997,390.62
Other securities, market value	\$4,915,220.84
Loans	48,111,629.48
Overdrafts (secured)	6,934.97
Real Estate	1,007,719.59
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers	\$1,134,509.73
Specie	9,413,041.10
Legal tender notes and notes of National banks	35,300.00
Advances to (trusts) (secured)	45,000.47
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered	\$423,753.64
Accrued interest not entered	64,657.88
Total	\$103,585,685.32
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	\$3,000,000.00
Surplus, including all undivided profits	16,224,542.33
Reserve for taxes	185,890.27
Preferred deposits	\$1,304,699.70
Deposits not preferred	19,160,898.73
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	2,806,818.98
Total deposits	\$3,272,417.41
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Officers' checks	\$8,815.19
Accrued interest entered	844,528.97
Accrued interest not entered	49,491.35
Total	\$103,585,685.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

D. OLCOTT, Vice-President, and M. FERGUSON, Secretary, of Central Trust Co. of N. Y., located and doing business at No. 34 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 2 of the Consolidated Laws as amended) and not elsewhere; and that the above reports in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Banks, and is made in compliance with an official notice received from him, designating the seventh day of June, 1911, as the day of which such report shall be made.

D. OLCOTT, Vice-President.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1911, before me.

[Seal of Notary.]

C. E. SIGLER,

Notary Public, Kings Co.

Certificate filed in New York Co.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS are now in the hands of investors waiting to find the best offering for their savings.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Can bring these investors to you if you will place your announcement in its financial advertising columns. This is a quotation from one of the many letters received from advertisers in the financial columns of LESLIE'S WEEKLY:

"You will perhaps be interested to learn of one day's mail that came to this house recently. We had thirteen (13) inquiries, seven (7) of which were from LESLIE'S. Six (6) of the seven (7) were from well-rated business men; five (5) of these six (6) were rated better than \$500,000 and two (2) of these were Presidents of concerns whose ratings in Dun's were Aa1."

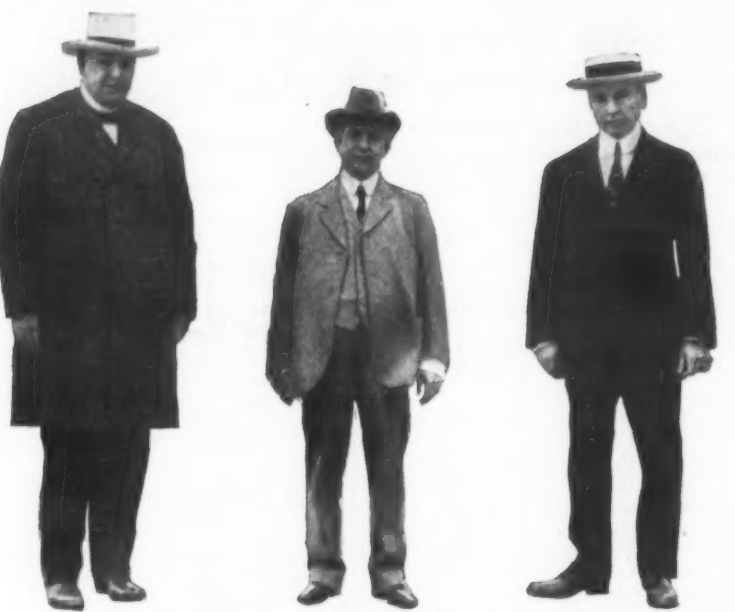
LESLIE'S circulation is over 330,000 weekly. That our financial advertisers make good is evident because they all come back.

## Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

225 Fifth Avenue New York City





Chancellor Day, John D. Archbold, President of the Board of Trustees, and D. M. Edwards, Trustee of Syracuse University, photographed at the famous university stadium during commencement week.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 20.)

C., Ansonia, Conn.: I have no knowledge of the New York and F. East Trading Company. A number of stock-selling companies have agents canvassing for sales of stock on a liberal commission. It is better to buy something listed on the exchanges and for which a ready market can always be found.

R., New York: The Forestry Corporation has a capital of \$400,000 and bonds of \$400,000 more—a pretty heavy capitalization for a corporation owning one thousand acres of land. The prospectus gives a very rosy outlook. It is obvious that it will take years to prove or disprove its calculations. The proposition looks more like a speculation than an investment. Wall Street offers better opportunities.

Trust Funds, Boston, Mass.: 1. All the great trust companies do a confidential business for their depositors. They pay interest on deposits, look after investments, and depositors can check their money out, take it in cash, or in any way they please. One of the strongest trust companies in the country is the Central Trust Company of New York. Its last report showed a total of resources aggregating over \$103,000,000. 2. Address your communication to the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

S., St. Paul, Minn.: A large number of companies of various kinds, including oil, plantation, magazine, food and mining, are offering their shares through solicitors at all sorts of prices, from one cent a share upward. These solicitors get, as a rule, a commission of half of all that they take in. They make all sorts of extravagant statements, promises and guarantees in order to get their commissions. I advise my readers to leave all such things alone and to deal in stocks of sufficient standing to entitle them to admission to the stock exchanges. These can be sold readily in case of an emergency.

H., Lodi, Ohio: 1. The failure of three monthly magazines recently, after having sold reams of their shares at good figures, shows the hazardous nature of the publication business. *Human Life*, the Boston publication that failed and whose assets realized \$2,500, sold nearly \$500,000 stock. The stockholders will not realize a cent. This ought to be the best answer to inquiries regarding the purchase of shares of magazines now being offered

through agents in various parts of the country. 2. I know of no value to the A. Automatic stock to which you refer.

Seven Per Cent., Omaha, Neb.: The best industrial preferred stocks yield a little less than 7 per cent. American Circle pays 6 per cent., for instance, and sells around par. The 7 per cent. 1st pref. stock of Barnhart Bros. and Spindler sells on a basis to yield 6 1/4 per cent. and is well regarded by investors in industrial stocks. Write to George H. Burr and Bros., bankers, 41 Wall Street, and ask for their Circular No. 526, which will give full particulars. You can buy one or more shares.

E., Rich, Minn.: 1. I do not advise the purchase of Wheeling and Lake Erie as a speculation. It is well to avoid stocks that are in litigation. Third Avenue stock, for instance, looks cheap yet the purchaser will have to pay a very heavy assessment in the reorganization. 2. Any broker will accept an order for any kind of stock listed on the exchanges or sold on the curb. 3. It is customary to deliver stock to the purchaser, if fully paid for, if the purchaser asks for it. It is his property, and if he has a safe place to keep it, it is well for him to hold it.

R., Danville, Pa.: The safest investment for a small or large savings that I can recommend is in the mortgage certificates of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. Deposits as low as \$10 a month can be made. These certificates yield 4 1/2 per cent. and are extensively bought by savings banks and other careful investors. They offer a very safe and satisfactory method for a saving person to put his or her money where it will be well guarded and pay a better rate of interest than most savings banks pay. Write to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. for their booklet on "The Safe Way to Save," which will be sent to any of my readers. Mention "Jasper."

Traveler, New Orleans, La.: I have said before that a traveler ought never to carry much cash on a long journey. It is dangerous and unnecessary, when one can get the travelers' checks of the American Bankers Association. They are good everywhere, are accepted by hotels and banks, are without risk and serve to identify a stranger. These checks are sold in very handy little wallets made up of \$10, \$20, and other checks in amounts to suit. If your bank has not a supply of the A. B. A. checks write to the Bankers Trust Co., 7 Wall Street, New York, for a copy of the interesting booklet "International Tourists' Credit," which will tell you all about the checks and where they can be purchased.

Speculator, Augusta, Ga.: 1. A good way to begin to speculate, is by buying some low-priced stock selling on the exchange or on the curb. Almost any of these, if held patiently, will give you at least a chance to learn the game and possibly a chance to make money. Everything depends on the wisdom of your selection. 2. I certainly would buy something that looked like a good business proposition, rather than a wildly speculative mining stock regarding which you have no information. U. S. Light and Heating pref. has a par value of \$10 a share, pays 7 per cent., and has been selling between \$8 and \$9 per share. Slattery & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, deal largely in this stock. I am told that the par value is to be made \$100, and that it is to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Slattery & Co. are also offering the stock of the Buck Head Rice Co. at \$5.50 per share. Write for their Circular L44.

M. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.: 1. The first step for one who wants to speculate is to learn something about Wall Street. You can do this by reading the financial columns of the leading dailies, by watching information bearing on the prosperity of the railroads, the industrial corporations, and the crops, all of which are leading factors. 2. You will gain a good idea of conditions by reading regularly the Weekly Financial Review published by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York, and by studying the market letters and circulars which prominent members of the stock exchange offer to send, without charge. Nothing is better than a practical experience. 3. A beginner might better buy low-priced dividend payers like Ontario & Western selling a little over 40 and paying 2 per cent., and K. C. S. Pfd. around 65 and paying 4 per cent., or stocks of that character. Among the low-priced non-dividend railroad and industrial stocks, almost any will give a profit if the market should have a well-sustained upward movement in dividend payment. Such a movement usually carries the non-dividend payers along sympathetically. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N.Y. Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their booklet on "The Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading," to John Muir & Co., Members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, for their Circular B, on "Odd Lots," and also to Spencer Trask & Co., Investment Bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York, for their Circular No. 54 on "Judicious Investments."

NEW YORK, June 29, 1911

JASPER.

### Snap Shots.

Easy.—It is easy for any man to paddle his own canoe when it is headed down stream.—*Seranton Tribune-Republican*.

Benedict—"Do you know, old man, I don't spend so much money now as I did before I was married?"

Bachelor—"How's that?"

Benedict—"Well, I don't have it to spend."—*Four-Leaf Clover*.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly".

## That WONDER-LAND of COLORADO

and the wonder-way to reach it



Rock Island

VACATION—anticipation—revelation—gratification— Perhaps we ought to add "multiplication"—for you would have to go again if ever you had made the splendor of Colorado a vacation dream come true. But first you would go by the Rock Island. You would board the

### ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED

—from Chicago every day in the year—

and promptly forget that there was anything but comfort, luxury, beauty, interest, delightful relaxation—anything but rest—anywhere in the world. Everything you might have looked for in a superbly appointed modern hotel on wheels, and then unexpected novelties that add final touches to the enjoyment of perfect travel.

The Mountaineer (every night) and other fast trains daily from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Memphis for Colorado, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

Beautifully illustrated books on Colorado, Yellowstone Park and California will be sent free on request to L. M. Allen, Passenger Traffic Manager, 35 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

### COURTESY TO NEW MEMBERS.

Representative Ellsworth R. Bathrick, of Ohio.

THE COUNTRY often has been stirred by piteous tales of the inability of members, especially those new in service, to secure the floor of the House to put forward legislation in which they have been interested. To me there is every indication that the most absolute fairness is to be practiced in this regard in the coming session. There has been no effort, so far as I have seen, to prevent new members from securing the floor and expressing themselves on any subject they may desire to talk about. It has been pleasant in the extreme to find this state of affairs, and while, of course, most of the deliberations thus far this session have not called for any great amount of discrimination as to debating privileges, there is certainly promise of every congressman getting his day in court under the rules.

### OUR THINKING HABIT GONE.

President Butler, of Columbia University.

SO FAR as the larger public life is concerned, the last half century of science, a truly marvelous period, has made absolutely no impression on the thinking habit. It has destroyed many prepossessions and not a few beliefs, but it has not taught mankind to think. Our age is less reflective by far than was the eighteenth century or the first half of the nineteenth. Men are now so busy hunting for something new that they have no time to inquire what the word new means. It is odd that we should have fallen so largely into this mood within a short generation after the doctrine of evolution had taken firm hold of the minds of cultivated men. If there is any one thing which that doctrine teaches more clearly and more insistently than another, it is that all true development and progress are out of and because of what has gone before, and that they are to preserve, not to destroy, those structures, habits, tendencies and accomplishments which have shown themselves physically or morally fit; that is, suitable or worthy.

**This Portable Fireproof Garage**

is the only absolutely fireproof portable garage. Made entirely of galvanized steel. No wood. As handsome and substantial as masonry at one-third the cost. Lasts a life time. You can put up or take down in a few hours. All parts interlock and no frame work or foundation is required. Every inch a substantial, fireproof, portable building.

**PRUDEN SYSTEM** of Portable Fireproof Construction

We also build ideal cottages, hunting lodges, boat houses, work shops, etc. Every Pruden building is guaranteed. Write in the name of your auto and model number for catalog and price of suitable size garage. Write to-day.

**METAL SHELTER CO., 5-43 W. Water St., St. Paul, Minn.**

**USE THIS PORTABLE \$18 Typewriter 10 days FREE**

**\$18** in U.S.A. **Bennett**

Learn at our risk how thoroughly practical and indispensable this mid-get typewriter is. Think of it—A standard 24 keyboard typewriter of 84 characters, carried in a case 25x11 in., and weighing but 6 1/2 lbs. Slip it into your grip or your pocket like a book. Own a Bennett and be always ready to turn out neat, business-like letters, or error-proof orders, on train or in hotel, business place or home. It will save its cost in a few weeks. Price is only \$18 because it's amazingly simple. Guaranteed. Write for catalog, and 10-day free trial offer. Representatives wanted.

**E. G. Bennett Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway, New York City**

**GENUINE Hand Woven PANAMA**

Rare Bargain

Panama Hats more popular than ever this Summer

By importing large quantities we can sell direct to user for this surprisingly low price. These hats are warranted genuine all hand-woven; unblocked, can be worn in that condition by Men, Women and Children. Easily blocked in any shape or style. Just as serviceable as the \$10.00 kind; only not as fine a weave. All sizes. Weight about 2 oz. Sent prepaid. Order today. Satisfaction guaranteed receipt of \$1.00. anted.

**PANAMA HAT CO., Dept. R, 830 Broadway, New York City**

**AGENTS BRANDT'S AUTOMATIC RAZOR STROPPER**

Automatically sharpens any razor in the world, old style or safety. Every man wants one. Write for whole-sale price and terms.

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## The Girl That Goes Wrong

(Continued from page 8.)

girls that went into the real Chinatown rarely came back.

"Why not?"

"Can't you guess?"

"I should think the police would have rescued them."

"That just shows how little you know about it. Besides, in the end they didn't want to come back. When a Chinaman wants a white slave, he doesn't have to imprison her; all he has to do is to teach her the opium habit."

Muriel's mother shuddered.

"How dreadful!" said she.

"Yes," said the father, "it was dreadful; but it is all ended now."

Muriel, who had been sitting in the shadow, ventured a comment.

"I think I'll walk down there some day," she remarked.

Her father turned quickly in his chair.

"I didn't know you were listening," he declared. "I think you will do nothing of the sort."

"The idea!" echoed Muriel's mother.

"You see, Fred, what it means to a child to have a father who is unable to provide the kind of a bringing up that will properly protect her."

That criticism might have served to divert the paternal attention from daughter to mother, but Muriel again interposed.

"If the fire's wiped it all out," said she, "I don't see what harm there can be in going there."

"Well," responded her father, "you sha'n't go."

Muriel shrugged her shoulders.

"Then I don't believe it is all wiped out," she replied.

She was sixteen years old and the passion for exploration had developed with indulgence. Within a week she had "gone to see."

The first time, though her family was never informed of it one way or the other, she did not go alone. With two other girls and a pair of boys she made the excursion in what is called "a slumming party." They passed the beaded curtains and ate of strange, savory food. They inhaled the incense, they tossed the "prayer sticks," and, in the crowded streets, they gave smile for smile to the little yellow men that shuffled by upon heelless shoes. There was no harm done, and they liked it; but what most laid its hold upon Muriel was the sense that for each shadow which was revealed there was a great gulf of enchanting darkness which was kept mysteriously hidden.

What, she perpetually asked herself, was this that was concealed? She resolved to continue going until she saw it.

She returned, by day, to the restaurant where they had dined, now with a companion and now without. She got to know the Chinese dishes by name and was proud of it. Soon she got to know the waiters also by name, and of this she was still prouder. Once she ventured into the café alone in the early evening, and the proprietor himself waited upon her—he was flatteringly polite.

After that Muriel returned more often, and now always alone. She felt that she was rapidly paving, through the proprietor, a way toward the revelation of the mystery:

"Something lost behind the Ranges. Over yonder. Go you there!"

At home conditions had become worse and were rapidly growing intolerable. Her father had been sitting idle, in the faith that the bank would end by sending for him; but the bank, having accepted a politician's notes in return for the politician's subsequently broken promise to secure for it a large portion of the city's deposits, sent instead for a receiver, and Muriel's father, who had been expensively educated in the trade of general incapacity, now proceeded to sink his remaining money in drink and to lavish his remaining energy in quarrels. Muriel found solace in Chinatown, amusement in the proprietor's fascinating descriptions of things Oriental, and credit for her meals and tea.

One night she broached the subject of opium smoking.

The proprietor raised his long, thin eyebrows.

"That is all exaggerated!" he said—his English was better than Muriel's. "Some of my countrymen smoke too much of the opium, but not many—not nearly so many as those Americans that drink too much of the whiskey."

"Yet it's a bad habit, isn't it?" asked Muriel.

"Yes," replied the proprietor, "if you acquire it. But it is nonsense, this talk that says you get the habit from one smoke. You do not get it from a hundred smokes. A man—even a woman—can be temperate in opium as well as in wine."

"Are you?"

"Do I not attend to my business?"

"But you do smoke?"

"Perhaps once a month. I lie down in a beautiful room. I think of good things. I smoke and go to sleep, and the opium makes me dream only of the beautiful and the good. The next morning, refreshed, I return to my business."

Muriel wanted to hear further about those dreams, and the proprietor of the restaurant told her. She had not read the more glowing portions of De Quincy's "Confessions," as so many foredoomed victims have done—she had not read any of "The Confessions"—but the proprietor sufficed. She smoked a pipe of opium in his rooms that night, and the only thing that happened was a sound sleep, a complete forgetfulness of the family jars, the memory of which had lately been breaking her rest. Nobody disturbed her. When she woke, the proprietor, still polite, brought her breakfast, and all that she had to complain of was a slight nausea and the absence of the predicted dreams.

"The sickness will not return," her instructor responded, "and the dreams will come the next time or the next. There is no hurry; one can wait."

"I don't know that there'll be any next time," said Muriel.

"Not soon," said the proprietor. "You must not get the habit. You must be temperate, as I am. One can wait."

So there was a next time. There were several of them. Muriel explained them to her parents by saying that she spent the nights with a schoolgirl friend that had moved to Oakland. Then there were more next times, not a month apart, and during one of them the proprietor reminded her of her bill at the restaurant.

Muriel had said that she was going to Oakland for the week end. When she came out of the stupor, a new week was half over. At first she was afraid to go home. Then she did not go. And then she did not want to.

When her parents had at last told the police, and the police had at last, after searching everywhere else, reached San Francisco's Chinatown, the restaurant proprietor had sold Muriel to another Chinaman and she was in the Chinatown of Chicago. They never found her. At the time I saw her, she was the slave of a Chinaman near Harrison Street, in Boston. That Chinaman had to keep her because, though she used to be pretty, she wasn't pretty any longer, and so her last master couldn't sell her.

The well-nigh invisible web had proved tenacious. Muriel had gone—and seen. The shuffle of the heelless shoes, the clatter of the beaded curtains, the pungent scent of the joss sticks—these things had called her, not in vain—Till a voice, as bad as Conscience, rang interminable changes.

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# The President and the Press

How the Washington Correspondents Gather the Important News at the Newspaper Cabinet Meetings

By GEORGE GRISWOLD HILL

"MR. PRESIDENT, has the German Emperor indicated whether or not Mr. Leishman would be persona grata as ambassador to Berlin?" This question was asked by a man with an abundance of iron-gray hair and just the suggestion of a brogue. Mr. Taft was seated in his great chair, at the head of the Cabinet table. The speaker sat in the chair of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, at the foot of the table. The President looked keenly at the questioner, then, with evident amusement, he replied, "When the German Emperor indicates that the man I select for ambassador to Germany is persona grata, and when I send his nomination to the Senate, I will tell you all about it." It was perhaps the fiftieth attempt to elicit from the President some intimation as to whom he had selected to succeed Ambassador Hill which had been made at the regular gatherings of the Washington correspondents which take place weekly at the White House.

The regular audiences with the newspaper correspondents at the White House are a new custom instituted during the Taft administration. They are the logical sequence of the close relations which President Roosevelt sustained with the press. They are not confined to Washington, but are continued throughout the summer, when at least once a week the President receives on the broad veranda of his summer home at Beverly the corps of correspondents maintained there by an enterprising press. With a patience and good humor which are extraordinary, President Taft submits to a sort of cross-examination, skillfully evading "catch questions" regarding matters about which he does not feel at liberty to talk, but explaining his policies and motives with a frankness which is at times almost startling, especially as every correspondent in good standing, whether he be personally known to the President or not, may attend.

About five o'clock each Tuesday afternoon the newspaper men gather at the White House office building and are shown into the Cabinet room. They occupy the chairs of the members of the Cabinet, crowd the ample davenport on the right and dispose themselves over the few easy chairs on the left, while the late comers stand about the fireplace at the foot of the table. Two fixed rules of long standing are all that restrict the newspaper men. First, no one may, under any circumstances, directly quote the President. His mental attitude may be described, the reason for this, that or the other policy may be given, but never may the direct quote be used. Secondly, whenever the President indicates that any portion of the conversation is confidential, the confidence must be strictly observed.

"What would happen if the confidence were broken?" Well, it never has been but once, and that was in the case of a foreign correspondent during the last administration, and he was promptly consigned to the Ananias Club. It is a safe assertion, however, that the newspaper man who so abused his privilege would be debarred from further access to the chief executive and that his standing in Washington would be seriously, probably permanently, injured. With these two exceptions, no restrictions are imposed and the questions take as wide a range as do the characters of the men who ask them. Some there are who refrain from putting "catch questions." Others do not, although all come to realize their futility sooner or later, and the instances where such inquiries have been deftly turned to subject the questioner to ridicule are not few.

"I thought I had seen the most interesting things in your remarkable country and had compassed the extent of its democracy," remarked a senator of a European constitutional monarchy recently, "but certainly the weekly audiences which the President grants to the newspaper men are democracy developed to the nth degree. To see the chief executive of a great nation of over one hundred million people submitting each week to an hour's catechising by the representatives of the press, and apparently seeking even to help and to entertain them, is the most remarkable spectacle I ever expect to see. It is unique in the governments of the world." The spectacle is indeed remarkable, made all the more so by the genial personality of President Taft.

As soon as all the newspaper men are assembled, the President enters from his own office. Instantly all stand until he has taken his seat at the head of the table, but there all ceremony ends. The men drop into easy attitudes. A few, with treacherous memories, more or less surreptitiously produce pencil and paper, although the majority do not. Mr. Taft often appears to rack his brain

to think of something that will "make news." If anything of interest and which may properly be published has occurred at the Cabinet meeting in the forenoon, he tells it, never showing impatience when some one asks for more detailed explanations or for correlated or precedent facts which he ought to know. When he can think of nothing which he recognizes as news, Mr. Taft seems genuinely pained. He listens with marked attention to all questions, hypothetical or otherwise, and answers them in so far as he feels he can, sometimes even seeming to strain a point in order that his callers may not go away empty handed. Frequently he points a moral with a humorous story and the hearty laughs which issue from the Cabinet room during these gatherings rival those which may be heard when the Cabinet is in session. Occasionally a question will cause the President to knit his brows. Then he will answer it and add, "But you mustn't publish that, and I'll tell you why," and he goes on to explain just what injury might result from such publication. To those who bring their minds, as well as pencil and paper, to such gatherings, they are a liberal education.

As has been said, these weekly gatherings are a new institution. Prior to the McKinley administration, newspaper correspondents rarely saw the President, and those who did were limited to such as had enjoyed personal acquaintance with the chief executive before he was elected to that high office or who were brought in contact with him in some special manner. Others had to content themselves with such information as they could procure from the secretary to the President and from the members of his Cabinet.

President McKinley, having been for many years a member of the House of Representatives, had numerous friends among the Washington correspondents, and these he never refused to see when they made application; but there was a tacit understanding that such applications would be made only when some actual necessity existed. He saw chiefly the representatives of Republican papers, men who were anxious to promote his policies and to make clear the wise purposes of his acts. He it was, however, who instituted the custom of testing public sentiment by means of inspired newspaper dispatches. Sending for one or more men in whom he had confidence, he, with that great tact which was one of his chief characteristics, would appear to consult them regarding the expediency of a given course. If, as rarely happened, they disagreed with his view, he dropped the matter and sent for others. When he found those who sympathized with his view, he would discuss the subject at length and then suggest that they write dispatches, giving no indication of their inspiration, and by this means enable him to determine how such a policy would be received by the public. But, prior to the last administration, newspaper correspondents did not approach the White House with the feeling that access to the President was their right as well as privilege.

With the Roosevelt administration the Washington correspondent came into his own, in so far as his relations with the chief executive were concerned. The faculty of dispatching business with expedition, which President Roosevelt possessed to so remarkable a degree, enabled him to devote more time to newspaper men than could most Presidents. Possessed of a highly developed "news sense," he instantly perceived the news-value of any information which came to his attention and he could communicate it with the least expenditure of time. He understood and sympathized with the newspaper point of view and he fully appreciated the use which could be made of the press. He had no set time for seeing the correspondents, but was practically always accessible to those he liked, and whenever he perceived an opportunity to promote a policy or to distract public attention from some undesirable sensation, many of which were sprung by those hostile to his policies, he would summon a group of correspondents to the White House and relate with dramatic force not only the fundamentals of a "story," but all the "interesting details" which are so insistently demanded by the average managing editor.

During the Roosevelt administration, "the shaving hour" was an institution. President Roosevelt, never content to waste time, was shaved each day by a White House attendant, who set up for the purpose a temporary barber's chair in the anteroom of the President's office. During the fifteen minutes required for this operation, Mr. Roosevelt saw those with whom he was on such terms of intimacy as to preclude the feeling that it was *infra dig.* to receive them as he lay prone, his face covered with lather, and many a valuable

piece of information was communicated to representatives of the press while the agile barber removed the superfluous hirsute adornment from the presidential countenance.

President Taft, however, perhaps unfortunately, shaves himself. He, too, has been known to talk to a newspaper man while performing the operation, but that was on a train on which both were traveling. Ordinarily his shaving is performed in the private apartments of the White House. He has not the facility of dispatching business with an expedition which makes his callers feel, as one of President Roosevelt's callers remarked, "like the spruce log that, thrown into the hopper at one end of a modern machine, is ground, macerated and ironed, and comes out print paper at the other end, all in the space of five minutes." Devoting more time to each caller, including newspaper men, it soon became obvious to President Taft that he must adopt some system of seeing the latter which would conserve his time and possibly theirs. Accordingly the weekly meetings were instituted. This does not mean that President Taft does not see newspaper correspondents at other times. He often does when they have something of moment about which to consult him, but it is at least customary for them, when asking such special audience, to explain to the secretary to the President the purpose of their call, that he may exercise his discretion as to the importance of the subject, and especially of its relative importance to other demands on the President's time.

President Taft, moreover, had never mastered the art of utilizing the press to further his own ends and policies. He came into the White House possessed of the idea that for a President to appeal to the people as against their chosen representatives in Congress constituted a reflection on representative government. If he has modified this view, it is due to the uncompromising conservatism of a faction of his own party, which has made a fetish of "standpattism," has come to regard all opposition to progress as a virtue. But even now Mr. Taft relies chiefly on his own speeches, his direct appeals to the people, rather than on the potent effect of inspired newspaper dispatches. But President Taft is essentially progressive, and, while his methods may differ from those of his predecessor, it is a safe prediction that before he serves another term in the White House he will have gained a lively appreciation of the useful part which the public prints may play in the promotion of sound and progressive policies.

That the closer the relations between the President and the press the better it is for the country can, I believe, be proved, although there are many who may question the assertion. These relations make for a better understanding on the part of the public of the President's aims and policies, they serve to a considerable extent to make clear the obstacles which prevent the President from taking certain steps, failure to take which in the absence of some explanation may impress the public as shortsighted or even culpable, and in certain crises these relations enable the chief executive to exercise a sedative and salutary influence on public opinion. A striking example of this has just been afforded in connection with the revolution in Mexico. The influence steadily exerted by the President through the Washington correspondents was reassuring and pacific. To wild rumors of outrages to Americans he gave prompt and emphatic denial. Reports of American unpreparedness he met with assurances which served to comfort the anxious and the timorous, and upon the bellicose he was able to turn a sort of good-natured ridicule which proved most effective. And all this he was able to do quite as effectually and with far less danger of misunderstanding and complications than would have attended a like effort through the medium of public speeches. Nor was his influence less potent in the case of the yellow journals. That they were less yellow because of the influence the President was able directly to exert upon them is as true as that they were more yellow than their conservative competitors.

Speaking of yellow journalism and the restraint a little judicious ridicule may play recalls a witticism of Secretary Knox. A group of newspaper men had gathered in the office of the Secretary of State, when one of them, who had sent to his paper of that morning a somewhat wild dispatch, asked the Secretary if there was any truth in such and such statements, outlining, but without reference thereto, his own story. Rising to the full height of his five feet two inches, the Secretary bowed profoundly, saying, "Mr. Blank, I greet you as the Nestor—indeed, I may say the mare's nester—of the American press."



# International Intercollegiate Meet

The Yankee Athletes May Win by a Close Margin

By EDWARD B. MOSS



KELLY, OF HARVARD,  
Who is expected to capture the quarter-mile run.



REILLEY, YALE,  
Who will compete in the sprints.



BARKER, HARVARD,  
A formidable contestant for the high-jump honors.

WHEN America measures athletic strength against England, the interest aroused is international. The love of sport engendered by our forbears has been carefully cultivated since the day the *Mayflower* sailed for Plymouth Rock, and to defeat John Bull at his own game is the ardent desire of every American athlete. It is not surprising, therefore, that the fourth dual meet between the combined track and field teams of Yale and Harvard versus Oxford and Cambridge should arouse interest second only to the coronation of King George V.

While the athletes competing cannot be said to represent the pick of either country, the age and prestige of the four



RYAN,  
Harvard two-miler

neither are they so frequent as to dull the edge of popular or collegiate interest. Although the competition between the Blue and Crimson of America and the Light

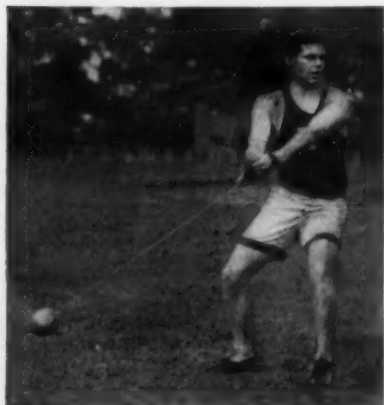


JACQUES,  
The Harvard half-miler.



CAPTAIN KILPATRICK,  
OF YALE,  
Entered for the broad jump.

universities are such that, combined with the international aspect of the games, they cause attention on both sides of the ocean to be focused on the contests at the Queen's Club, Kensington, London, on Tuesday, July 11th. Such meets are not new,



CHILDS, OF YALE,  
Throwing the hammer in the American Intercollegiate.

and Dark Blue of England is the fourth of the series, the span between the initial and the present meet is one of twelve years.

The Yale-Harvard versus Oxford-Cambridge games were first held at the Queen's Club on July 22d, 1899. As is the case in the present meet, first places only counted in the result



STEWART, OF YALE,  
Entered in 440-yard dash.



WITHINGTON,  
Harvard's fast two-miler.

and the English collegians won by the close score of 5 to 4. Two years later a return competition was held at Manhattan Field, New York, on September 21st, and this time the New England Varsity athletes defeated their English cousins 6 firsts to 3. In 1904 the Americans again invaded the Queen's Club arena and again they triumphed over the Oxford-Cambridge clan by the same score of 6 to 3. Bringing the reckoning to date, the score shows 16 firsts for Yale and Harvard against 11 for Oxford and Cambridge.

A study of the records of the previous games discloses interesting data. The program has varied but little in the twelve years, consisting of nine events in each meet. In the first match the longest run was three miles, but in 1901 this was shortened to two miles. The records for the series show the Americans superior in the sprints and field events, while the English athletes have always scored heavily in the distance runs. The best time or distance made in the first three meets follows:

100 yards, 9 4-5 sec., W. A. Shick, Jr., Harvard, 1904; 120-yard hurdle, 15 3-5 sec., F. Z. Fox, Harvard, 1899, and J. H. Converse, Harvard, 1904; 440 yards, 49 2-5 sec., C. G. Davison, Cambridge, 1899; half-mile run, 1 min. 55 3-5 sec., H. W. Workman, Cambridge, 1901; 1-mile run, 4 min. 21 1-5 sec., H. W. Gregson, Cambridge, 1904; 2-mile run, 9 min. 50 sec., H. M. Godby, Oxford, 1904; 3-mile run, 15 min. 24 2-5 sec., H. W. Workman, Cambridge, 1901; High jump, 6 ft. 1 1/2 in., J. S. Spraker, Yale, 1901; Broad jump, 23 feet, G. C. Vassall, Oxford, 1899; Hammer throw, 152 ft. 8 in., T. L. Shevlin, Yale, 1904.



CHISHOLM, OF YALE,  
The intercollegiate hurdle champion.

Good as these records are, there is but one which equals the intercollegiate figures of the all-American college athlete. Shick's figures for the hundred-yard run have been equaled several times, but not bettered. Incidentally Shick is the only Yale or Harvard athlete to hold a place in the all-American college records. If it were possible to arrange an all-American versus an all-England college meet, it is doubtful if the result would differ much from the New York A. C. versus London A. C. games, which were virtually America against England, held at Manhattan Field, New York, in 1895, when the New York A. C. made a clean sweep of first place in every one of the eleven events.

In the annual dual meet held between Oxford and Cambridge on March 25th of this year, Cambridge won 6 events to 4, with two American

Rhodes scholars securing places for Oxford. Yale won from Harvard 54 1/2 to 48 1/2 points. A week previous Princeton defeated Yale by an even closer score, and was in turn swamped by Cornell. At the intercollegiate meet held at Cambridge on May 27th,



CUMMINGS, HARVARD,  
Who will compete in the hurdle events.

Cornell defeated Yale for first place by 6 points, with Michigan just half a point behind Yale in third place. Harvard secured seventh place, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Princeton all leading the Crimson athletes, in addition to Cornell, Yale and Michigan.



CANFIELD,  
Yale high jumper.



THATCHER,  
Yale's fast hundred-yard man.



## A Merchant Prince's Golden Jubilee



JOHN WANAMAKER.

Merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, who has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his stores.

THE GOLDEN anniversary of John Wanamaker, merchant prince of Philadelphia and New York, deserves to be publicly celebrated. Young men who are seeking the secret of success in business will find it in the careers of men like Wanamaker. They will find that success is not won by double dealing or deceit, but that a great business like the Wanamaker system could only have been built up by absolute honesty and fairness, by meeting the public more than half way, or, to use the term so often employed by Mr. Wanamaker, by the exercise of the principle of "mutuality."

When two young men, Wanamaker and Brown, opened the clothing store in Philadelphia fifty years ago, conditions could not have been more unfavorable to success. Business of all kinds was conducted on a system of graft. One price in plain figures was unknown. Goods were tagged with two sets of figures, one being the cost to the merchant and the other the minimum sale price. The skill of the salesman was in obtaining a price above the minimum figure, and salespeople who could thus take advantage of the customer's ignorance or ability to pay were allowed a percentage of the excess price they were able to get. The young partners began making innovations at the start, but it was not until 1865 that they formally adopted the radical procedure of one price only and a refund of money on any article which was returned unworn and uninjured within ten days of date of purchase. These two principles, with a full guarantee and cash payment, worked a revolution in the prevailing method of merchandising and are at the foundation of business success.

In advertising Mr. Wanamaker lays a new path, as in other things, and in "The Golden Book," published in connection with the jubilee year of his stores, much credit for the tremendous advances the business has steadily made is ascribed to his method of advertising. As an indication of the advertising spirit, the total cash receipts of the first day's business, fifty years ago, were \$24.67, of which sum \$24 was spent for advertising and 67 cents saved for making change next day. This spirit, coupled with a news element and truthfulness, inevitably created a patronage that has grown by leaps and bounds.

With the mammoth stores of Philadelphia and New York the whole country is more or less familiar. But there is one feature of the Wanamaker system which concerns mainly the employees,

but which reveals the soul that has been back of the whole system. In 1896 the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute was started for the smaller boys in the store, who were given instruction in the early morning hours. A similar school for girls quickly followed, and later a night school for older employees. From this has developed the American University of Trade and Applied Commerce, chartered December 10th, 1908, under the laws of Pennsylvania. In the few years of their existence, more than 7,500 students have been enrolled in these schools, with alumni associations with 1,100 members. Such interest in those working for him is one of the many reasons for the splendid *esprit de corps* among the Wanamaker employees.

The grounds for great mercantile success like this are not hard to find. Three words—industry, ideas, integrity—tell the tale. With remarkable originality John Wanamaker blazed new paths in the field of merchandising, and by absolute truthfulness in dealing with the public earned a "good name" which is worth millions of capital. The field is still open for any young man who possesses the same elements of character. While Mr. Wanamaker has had a genius in gathering about him efficient helpers, his has been the master mind that has guided the business for half a century. Such a career ought to be publicly honored. Would it not be possible for the New York Chamber of Commerce or some other representative body in New York to gather at a dinner in honor of Mr. Wanamaker a company of our leading merchants, financiers and public-spirited men?

## Memorial to Colorado's Pioneers.

(Continued from page 13.)

increased to 213,000 in 1910, and is growing with greater rapidity now than it was during the past ten years.

As recently as 1893, when Congress repealed the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law, Colorado imagined it was ruined because the market for its principal industry was suddenly cut off. But Colorado developed into a great gold-producing State later on. Her gold output in 1910 was \$20,000,000, nearly \$16,000,000 of which came from the Cripple Creek district. For its area that locality is the richest gold field on the globe, except the Rand region of South Africa. From the day in 1891 when Bob Womack, the cowboy, made

In answering advertisements, please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

## The PERFECTION



"It's All in the Curve."

## Seventy-two Strokes in 2 Seconds

Every turn of the handle gives the blade 12 perfect strokes—better than the most expert barber could give—for the Perfection gives a stroke *always the same, always exactly right* and on *both sides* of the blade *at once*. Nothing can bring you such *shaving comfort* as the Perfection.

## Our FREE TRIAL Offer

Ask your dealer about this wonderful stropper. If he does not handle the Perfection, send coupon for full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. We want you to try the Perfection for 10 days in your own home *absolutely free*. Then you will know that the Perfection guarantees you a "velvet shave" every time.

## Send Coupon NOW

Don't fail to fill out this coupon and send today for full description of the Perfection and full particulars of our Free Trial Offer. Test the Perfection for yourself for ten days *free*. All you have to do is to send us the Free Trial Coupon right away. Don't put it off. When ordering, state whether an Ordinary or Safety Razor is used; and if a Safety Razor, *be sure and name the make*.

THE ROTOSPEED CO.

Dept. 407Y Dayton, Ohio

To dealers: We want agents everywhere to handle the PERFECTION. Tremendous demand. Thousands being sold. Write today for our offer to dealers.

## COUPON

The Rotospeed Company, Dayton, Ohio

Gentlemen:—With the distinct understanding that this is no order of any kind, you may send me your illustrated circular and full particulars of Free Trial Offer of the Perfection. It is understood that I may use the Perfection for ten days, absolutely without expense to me.

Name.....

Address.....

I use a ..... razor. Be sure to give name and style.

## Matchless Pocket Lighter

A perfect lighter. Occupies no more space in the pocket than a pencil. Indispensable to every smoker, hunter, fisherman and automobilist. Heavily plated and made of finest material. Durable and waterproof, with perfect ignition. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sent postpaid \$5. Pocket clip \$5. extra. Special proposition to agents and dealers. SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. L3, Schiller Bldg., CHICAGO.

## THREE Flannel Outing Shirts \$6.50

I Will Make You for Only \$6.50 Made from your own measure. I will return your money if the shirts are not entirely satisfactory in every way. Send for clippings and self-measuring blanks; also for my Men's Furnishing Catalogue, which contains a diagram showing how to tie the various styles of men's cravats.

References—Any National Bank in Troy. C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 283 River St., Troy, N. Y.



**BLATZ**  
Private Stock

Bottled at the brewery. Just about 100 per cent. perfect.

For health's sake have it in your home.

"Always the same Good Old Blatz"

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet. Insist on Blatz. Correspondence invited direct.

his gold strike there, Cripple Creek has produced nearly \$290,000,000 of the yellow metal. But gold and silver are not Colorado's only mineral wealth of to-day. Lead, zinc, coal and iron ore are among her assets. As a wealth producer, however, her farms surpass any of these activities. For Colorado the future holds out bright promise.

## Our Common Safety.

Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University.

EVERY Christian citizen ought to urge uncompromising warfare against all Sunday practices which undermine reverence, which is the chief corner stone of a nation. They rob the workingman of his rest by contributing the Holy Day of the seven to a common plane of secular use. Outside of theological discussion and religious use, the Sabbath is plainly a physiological and economic necessity. It is peculiarly the divine gift to the poor. The submerged side emerges and washes up and clothes itself in clean if humble garments and prays for new courage for the ceaseless struggle. The Sabbath has been the outward swinging gateway of delivery and triumph to thousands of people to whom hope never would have come. Some one has said that the Sabbath pays for itself in clean shirts. The holy Sabbath is our common safety. Its economic value is beyond price. Imagine a great people substituting for it the Sunday theater, the secularizing and degrading influence of our noisy, excited national game. It is possible and practicable for Christian citizens to guard successfully this institution upon economic and religious ground against the money-making schemes that would compromise with Christians under the farcical terms of sacred concerts and Sunday rehearsals.

Art and Reality.—"I never yet saw a man who talked like the hero of a story," said Mrs. Groucher.

"Well," replied her husband, "I never saw a woman who looked like the pictures in a fashion magazine."—Washington Star.



# With the Summer Players



REVIVAL OF "PINAFORE" AT THE CASINO.  
Henry E. Dixey, Louise Gunning and George J. Macfarlane,  
prominent members of the all-star cast.



"EXCUSE ME" AT THE GAIETY THEATER.  
Climax of the second act in Rupert Hughes's  
merry little farce.



LILLIAN LORRAINE IN ZIEGFELD FOL-  
LIES OF 1911, JARDIN DE PARIS.



RUSSIAN BALLET AT THE WINTER GARDEN.  
Kosloff and Solvanikow in a popular number  
of the unique entertainment.



BESSIE MCCOY IN JARDIN DE PARIS,  
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.



SARAH BERNHARDT, WHO HAS  
JUST COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL  
TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES.



ADA LEWIS, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS  
AT THE FOLIES BERGERE.



STELLA RICHMOND, A MEMBER OF  
THE FOLIES BERGERE COMPANY.



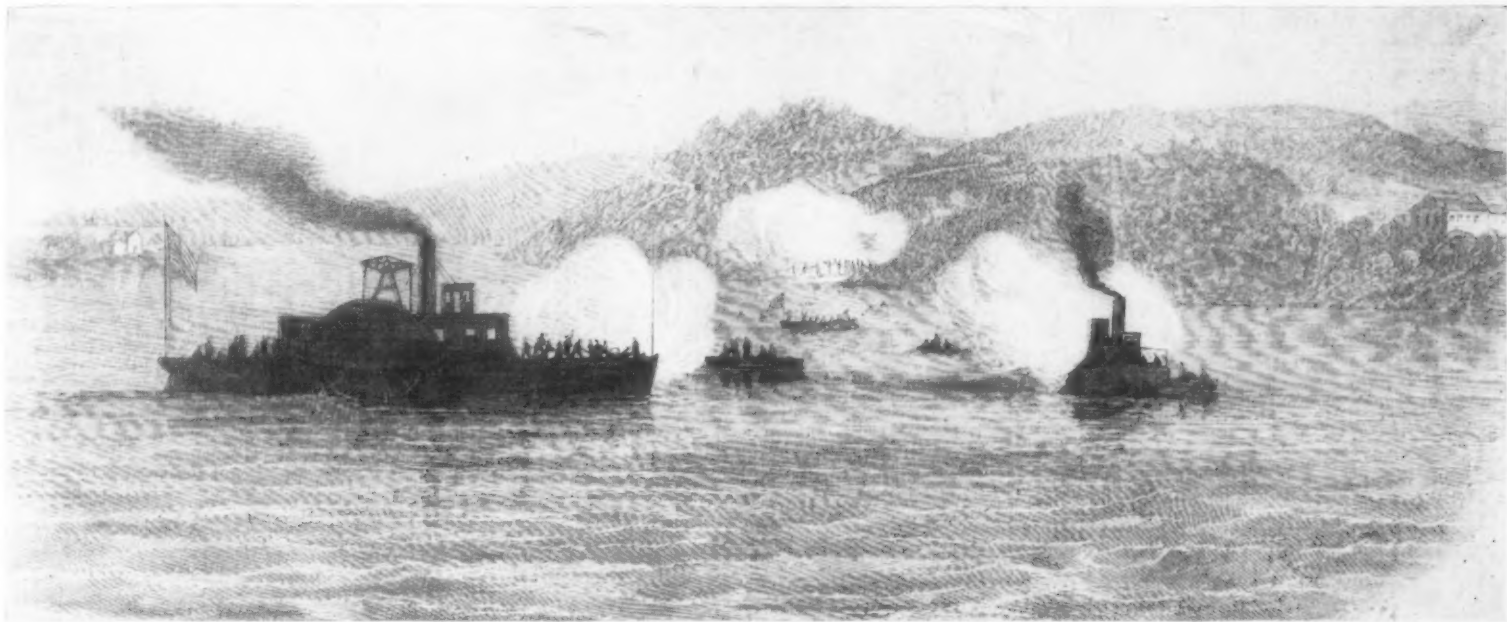
CHRYSTAL HERNE, LEADING WOMAN IN  
"AS A MAN THINKS."



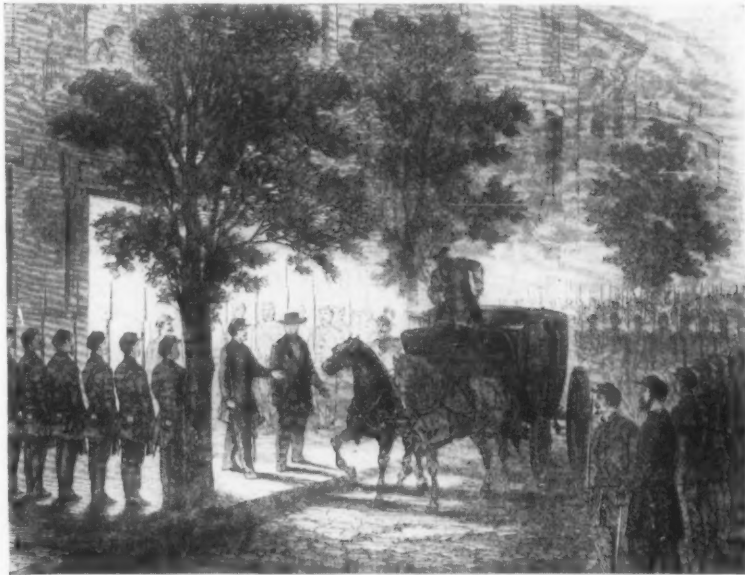
# Fifty Years Ago This Week

War Scenes from Leslie's Weekly of July 6, 1861

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.



Engagement between the gunboat flotilla, "Freeborn" and "Reliance," under the command of Captain James H. Ward, and a Confederate force at Mathias Point, Va., on the Potomac River.



Arrest of Marshal Kane, at his house in Baltimore, at three o'clock A. M., on Thursday, June 27, by order of Major-General Banks, on a charge of treason.



The United States military telegraph line at the junction of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire R. R. and Aqueduct Road from Georgetown, Alexandria County, Va., communicating with Washington, D. C.

## The State of the Nation as It Appeared 50 Years Ago.

From Leslie's Weekly of July 6, 1861.

It is understood that \$250,000,000 will be asked for, to enable the government to complete the vast preparations necessary to repossess itself of the forts and other Federal property now in possession of the Confederates, and put down the armed resistance to its authority. Let this be granted freely and without cavil, for every day's delay in resolving the issue not only widens the breach, but plunges the country into deeper distress and mercantile embarrassment.

It is impossible to chronicle the progress of inaction, which is, simply, the present state of our affairs. Tens of thousands of men are almost within sight of each other, but policy restrains their ardor, directed doubtless by a wise and merciful counsel. The looked-for issue will too surely come, but every true patriot will look upon every delay which spares the effusion of kindred blood as a glimmering of hope that it may yet be spared altogether. There has already been a needless expenditure of life. The various boat engagements on the Potomac have been ill-conceived and always failures. Batteries have been attacked by vessels unfitted for the service, whose guns were of insufficient caliber, each attack resulting more or less disastrously for the Federal force. These petty actions, which would in no event result favorably, especially with a foe so well prepared, seems more like playing at war than serious resolve; they should be stopped; such efforts, if made at all, should be made with sufficient force to insure success. On each occasion had sufficient troops accompanied the expedition, the Confederate batteries could have been taken and held or completely destroyed. The last of these trifling escapades at Mathias Point resulted in the death of an able and tried officer, Captain Ward, whose services we can ill dispense with, and whose loss we sincerely lament. There should be an end of them.

It is stated on telegraphic authority that Harper's Ferry has been reoccupied by Confederate troops, who

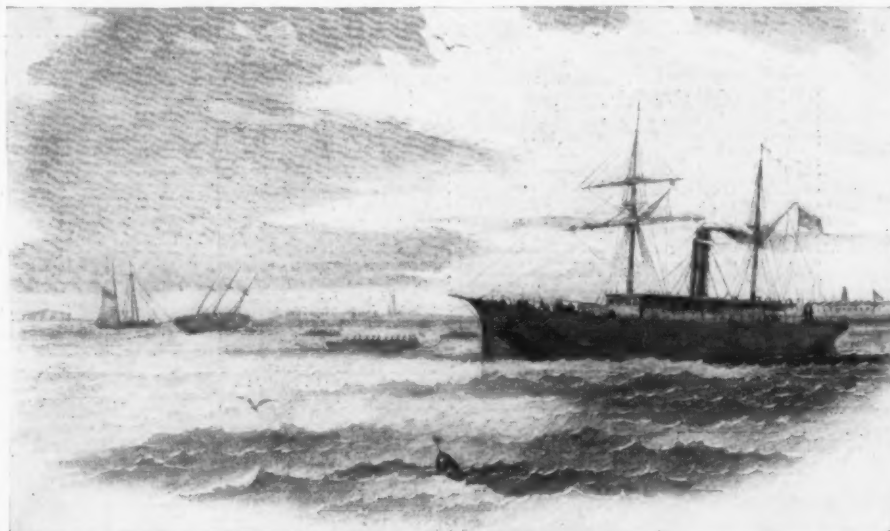
have destroyed all the remaining property, bridges, etc., and have driven every Union family from the desolated and ruined place.

It seems to be the general opinion that no further advance will be made until after the meeting of Congress on the Fourth of July, after which date it is rumored that the General-in-chief, Winfield Scott, will order a simultaneous advance of all his columns upon the Confederate positions in Virginia, and force the Southern army back upon Richmond. We give these rumors as they pass by; they may be true or false, but one thing is certain, that the present inactivity cannot, for grave reasons on both sides, last much longer. The feverish anxiety of the country upon the subject is natural, but the mighty preparations necessary to insure a successful issue to a grand movement move slowly, and we must patiently abide the action of the ripened judgment of the great soldier who controls the events.

Troops continue to pour into Washington by the thousand per day, from whence they are dispatched to take up their positions in the ranks of the advancing army, which now numbers, within twenty-four hours of horseback travel, over eighty-five thousand men.

The arrest of Marshal Kane of Baltimore, well-known as a Southern sympathizer, by order of Major-General Banks and the substitution of Colonel Kenley as provost-marshal in his place has created a deep and lasting sensation in that city. Late advices from Baltimore state that the plot of a general outbreak has been discovered and that all the police commissioners have been arrested and sent to Fort McHenry and that the Federal troops have occupied the city.

Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee made a strong Union speech at Lexington, Ky., on the 19th. He declared that East Tennessee would never leave the Union if the Federal government would arm them. They did not want aid, but arms. A regiment left Lexington on the 20th for Columbus, Ky., to protect the Union men in the latter city.



Cutting out of the Southern schooner "Aid" off Mobile, by the boats of the U. S. steam frigate "Niagara," assisted by the U. S. steamer "Mount Vernon," June 5, 1861.





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JOHN A. FRENEY, Davenport, Ia.  
IOWA GROCERY CO., Fort Dodge, Ia.  
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BUTTE POTATO & PRODUCE CO., Butte, Mont.  
LAXIN BROS., Miles City, Mont.  
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